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MAINE GOVERNOR URGES COOLIDGE, BUTLER VICTORY

Mr. Brewster Stresses Need
for Economy as Exem-
plified by Them

OUTLINES HIS REASON TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN

States Now Eating Up Saving
Made by Nation, He Says,
in Advocating Thrift

Citing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a pioneer in the practice of state governmental economy—a practice which he said is being widely neglected, notwithstanding the leadership of President Coolidge in this field—Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, delivered an emphatic appeal for the re-election of Governor Fuller and Senator Butler, in his address before the Women's Republican Club rally at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

"The searchlight of public opinion is now turning from the Nation to the states, in search of that progressive economy which offers the solution of certain of our economic evils," he said. "Five years ago the Federal Government was spending \$6,000,000,000 out of total public expenditure of \$9,000,000,000. This year the Federal Government spent \$4,000,000,000 out of \$11,000,000,000 expended by governmental units.

"This means, as President Coolidge has repeatedly pointed out, that in the past five years the Federal Government has reduced expenditures, and therefore taxation, by approximately \$2,000,000,000 a year, while the states and other governmental units have increased expenditures, and therefore ultimately taxation, by approximately \$4,000,000,000. This leaves the people annually \$2,000,000,000 worse off.

Massachusetts a Pioneer

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under its last three Governors, has been the pioneer among states in putting its financial house in order, by the introduction of a budget system that is serving as a model for the entire United States, and by adopting the pay-as-you-go policy.

"At the conferences of the governors of the United States, Massachusetts has repeatedly been cited as an example for her sister states, and the reason seems not far to seek when we contemplate the quality of executive material that your Governors have contributed to the service of the United States.

"One-fifth of all that the citizens of the United States now earn is being taken by public officials. Twelve million of our population are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the public purse.

"A continuance of these tendencies means for all practical purposes the socialization of the State. The individualistic system of our forefathers will imperceptibly pass.

"Governmental retrenchment is not chiefly a matter of saving money. It is fundamentally a question of saving for Americans the liberty to spend the money they earn. A benevolent government may spend your money more wisely, but it is not the American way. Freedom to us, from the days of Thomas Jefferson, has meant the opportunity to determine our destiny for ourselves. Governments should spend less, in order that citizens may spend more. The purchasing power of the American people is immediately increased and overproduction is less of a problem to the factories of the United States.

May Hear Sister States

"Massachusetts in November may render a national service by placing the seal of approval upon the chief figure in the country standing for the things that Calvin Coolidge means.

"Maine's mother Commonwealth may also hear her sister states in their journey toward financial sobriety by endorsing the administration of a chief executive who has so conspicuously biased the trail.

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Emergency Fleet Planned for Cotton and Grain Crops

President Favors Reconditioning of Ships Needed,
Says Texan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Coolidge has indicated his approval of a project to put an additional one hundred ships, if necessary, into the American Merchant Marine to provide tonnage for southern cotton and western grain exportations.

The President made his co-operation in the matter to Clay Stone Briggs (D.), Representative from Texas, who called at the White House with a personal plea on behalf of the agricultural interests. According to Mr. Briggs, the President assured him of his deep interest in the needs of the farmers and that he was in favor of providing the necessary funds to recondition the required vessels.

Mr. Briggs said the President also informed him that adequate financial aid would be extended southern cotton growers to enable them to handle their large crop. Labor problems and economic conditions in other countries are affecting American shipping, Mr. Briggs explained, making it necessary for placing on the seas a large number of American ships.

While the United States Shipping Board, he said, was adding 24 vessels to its present fleet, three and perhaps four times that number of craft would soon be necessary to meet the demand. Mr. Briggs added: "The coal strike in England has resulted in the loss of 300,000 English vessels for general shipping purposes. These ships are used for bringing in coal. Also there are very few private American concerns that are in the shipping business. Ninety per cent of American shipping is carried on by the Shipping Board. All of these facts show how important it is for us to have our own merchant marine."

"The South is already clamoring for tonnage. The demand is unprecedented. Not since the war days has there been such a need for tonnage. By furnishing sufficient tonnage to the cotton and grain growers the Government will aid greatly in affording them markets. The necessity for adequate shipping tonnage is a matter for national credit. President Coolidge assured me that he would do everything in his power to assist in providing both."

SAVINGS CALLED PEACE BULWARK

National Bankers Meeting
Hears How They Assist
World Stability

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18 (Special).—The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is holding a five-day conference in this city with representatives from all parts of the world in attendance. One of the features of the discussion is "Savings as the Basis of World Peace." The proceedings began this morning with an official welcome to the city, to which response was made by Thomas Henderson of the Savings Bank of Glasgow.

The purpose of the conference was outlined by Judge Edward A. Richards of Brooklyn, president of the association. In his address Judge Richards advocated an extension of savings banks facilities and safeguards all over the world in order to make it practically impossible for any depositor to lose his savings at any time. He favored an investment service through which the man of little means will be assisted in his funds with maximum security and to the best advantage.

In discussing the idea of savings as a means to the perpetuation of peace, James W. Cox, president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, said: "Since the war savings all over the world have gained more rapidly than ever before. Despite the depreciation of European currencies and the practical disappearance of savings in many countries like Germany, Russia and Austria, the people of those lands have held to their standards of frugality. Growing savings accounts reflect the measure of their industry. I consider this one of the most hopeful signs in world affairs."

"So long as the average man can be induced to save a part of his earnings, we may be assured that he will not readily fall out with his neighbor and turn to arms. There is something so comforting about the possession of a savings account that I am convinced it has become one of the fundamentals of modern society."

"This hope of world peace and individual independence will animate the Philadelphia gathering. Every one of the men attending will be a trustee of great funds as the banks represented are essentially mutual institutions, owned by their own depositors. The exchange of ideas between savings bankers from such widely separated places as Japan, America and England cannot fail to produce a new understanding of one another's problems and broaden sympathy with their friends' efforts to improve national conditions."

DEDICATION POSTPONED

The dedicatory exercises at the Bridgewater State Normal School announced for Friday, have been postponed and will take place Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. It was announced today by the State Department of Education.

New Measurer of Heat May Lower Coal Bills

By the Associated Press
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 18
A "SUPER-SENSITIVE" "heat meter," which is said to be able to measure the quantity of heat given out in a minute from one two-hundred-and-fifty thousandth of an ounce of burning coal, was under demonstration here in the laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the Bureau of Mines.

The instrument, perfected after five years of experiment, is expected to aid in decreasing the coal bill of the American household by furnishing him with the accurately measured "heat loss" values in various types of building material and methods of building construction.

MISSOURI BARS DRY LAW POLL

Attorney-General Rules It
Illegal—Wet Move Was
Opposed by Both Parties

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18 (Special).—A proposal to repeal the prohibition enforcement laws of Missouri has no legal status and is not entitled to a place on the constitutional ballot to be submitted to voters at the election Nov. 2, North T. Gentry, Attorney-General of Missouri, has ruled.

The repeal proposal, known as Proposition No. 4, has been sponsored by the wet interests of Missouri under leadership of the state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Public sentiment, regardless of party lines, has been so aroused against the proposal that its defeat by a heavy majority has been predicted.

Now comes the formal ruling of Mr. Gentry that it falls to come within any section of the state initiative or referendum laws. It has no legal status as an initiative proposal, he ruled, since it introduces neither new nor substituted legislation. Also, the ruling holds, the petitions for submission of the proposition were not filed within the specified time for referendum moves.

The opinion of the Attorney-General is the proposition should not be submitted to the voters of the State. Also, the ruling holds, the petitions for submission of the proposition already have been printed on the ballots in some of the counties, however, it is held by Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, that an order from the State Supreme Court will be necessary to halt submission at the election.

Dry leaders of Missouri have expressed the belief it is immaterial whether the referendum be submitted or not, since it has been due to this confident attitude, it is explained, that no move was made earlier in the campaign to have the proposition tested in the courts. The Attorney-General's ruling was made on his own account and without solicitation from those opposing the proposition, it is said here.

Organizations to work against the repeal proposition have been formed throughout the state. Both parties oppose it.

BRAZILIAN SUGAR TO BE "DUMPED" ON EUROPEAN MARKET

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Pernambuco sugar growers' combine will "dump" 1,000,000 bags of sugar in Europe to solve the crisis brought about by overproduction, which has forced down prices to what is declared to be a ruinous level and which is considered the principal cause for the failure of the powerful Recife Bank in July.

The plan of the sugar men is based on the theory that the shipment out of the country of approximately 100,000 bags of sugar by the State of Pernambuco will bring up the local price to the desired level. This is now higher than the foreign quotation. As Brazilian production costs are higher than those in Cuba, they expect to sell in Europe at a loss. Cuba is unable to ship sugar to Brazil owing to the protective tariff.

Mr. King expects to return to Canada at the beginning of December for the opening of the Parliament at Ottawa. Amongst those accompanying him here is Vincent Massey, who expects to take up his new post as Canadian representative at Washington in the new year.

NEWSPAPERS TAKEN TO TASK FOR GLORIFYING OF CRIME

Stress on News About Criminals Retards Reform, Say
Prison Association Speakers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18 (Special).—That a large portion of the American press is delinquent in its duty to society in its handling of so-called crime news is the consensus of delegates to the American Prison Congress, in session here with approximately 1000 men and women from all parts of the United States in attendance.

It is evident, according to delegates who have addressed the convention, that the press is over-looking constructive means of remedying the so-called crime situation, and is blinking its eyes at the task which confronts those responsible for the ends of justice being served.

NO CANADIAN IS FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION

Mr. King Makes Definite
Statement—Gives His
Views on Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 18.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative here, discussed fully and frankly the problems which the Imperial Conference has before it when it meets here tomorrow. He welcomes, he said, this conference as an opportunity for common council upon questions of joint concern to the self-governing dominions, but deprecates the supposition that any far-reaching changes are likely to be involved. He regards the British Empire Constitution as a matter of gradual evolution, and does not favor the introduction of mechanical changes, though the conference may record new stages of growth that are being reached.

So far as Canada is concerned, its relations with Great Britain were never more smooth, and there is no new question that the Premier has to raise. Trade development within the Empire, encouragement of emigration, and an increasing supply of labor from Great Britain and capital from all available sources matters he has deeply at heart. Asked whether the question is to come up of appointing Dominion representatives in the British Foreign Office, upon the lines already adopted by Australia, he said this was, in his opinion, a subject entirely suitable for discussion.

Run-running Question
Asked whether the run-running question in connection with British imports into Canada was to be discussed, he said that Canada had a big problem owing to illicit smuggling from its territories into the United States, and this came up at the last conference. On a reference being made to the past controversy in Canada where the governor-general being appointed by Great Britain was concerned, he indicated that there was much to be said for the continuance of the existing system. He also made a cordial reference to Lord Willingdon, whose appointment to this post he warmly approves.

Asked his opinion regarding the stories of the movement for the annexation of Canada by the United States, he declared he had not yet discovered a single Canadian who took them seriously, or who wished for anything of the kind. "I do not know a living soul in Canada, who is for annexation" was one of the expressions he used. The whole business, he said, was part of a political effort to make it appear that one political party was standing along lines which it was not thinking.

Asked regarding Canada's raising money in New York instead of London, he said: "If we cannot get it from the United States, we have to try elsewhere, just as Great Britain has done in the past."

Proposed Permanent Secretary
In reference to the appointment of a permanent secretary for the Conference, he said he had an open mind adding, "I shall wait until I see what is said." Replying to an inquiry regarding Canadian representation on the League of Nations Council, he said: "I think that was settled some time ago." Referring to trade questions, he said the Canadian people approved making reciprocal trade treaties with other parts of the Empire, and those made with Australia and the British West Indies gave general satisfaction. There were bound to be minor difficulties, as for example the customs regulations in force in Canada prior to the conclusion of those treaties but the desire, he thought, was mutual, to adjust matters and make the treaties work smoothly.

Questioned about the demand for British films in Canada, Mr. King said he thought the Canadian people would welcome an increase in the number of British films, but in his view it was all nonsense to talk about the growing influence of the United States in Canada. In regard to films and literature being likely to tend to the Americanizing of Canada, he said: "You will not change the nature of the Canadian people by films, by literature, or by any other means of which I can conceive."

Mr. King expects to return to Canada at the beginning of December for the opening of the Parliament at Ottawa. Amongst those accompanying him here is Vincent Massey, who expects to take up his new post as Canadian representative at Washington in the new year.

RUSSIA ISSUES PARTY TERMS

Soviet Press Prints Conditions
on Which Opposition
Surrendered in Moscow

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—The terms on which the Opposition surrendered are published in the form of statements from the central committee and from a group of six Opposition leaders, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Gpyakoff, Sokolnikov and Geydolkoff. The central committee laid down eight conditions which the Opposition must satisfy, including recognition of its obligations to obey the decisions of the higher party organs, recognition of the harmful character of its fractional activity since the last party congress, and recognition that the open speeches of the Opposition leaders constituted a gross violation of the decisions of the party congress and central committee.

The Opposition is further required to repudiate all connection and sympathy with foreign dissident Communist groups which attack the present policy of the Communist International, and also with the Shlipnikoff Medvedeff group within the Russian Communist Party. This group, formerly known as the workers' opposition, is accused of Menshevik tendencies.

Rumania's Queen—America's Guest



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Complies With Conditions
The statement of the six opposition leaders complies with these conditions and contains the following statement on fractional activities: "We consider it our duty openly to acknowledge before the party that after the nineteenth party congress we and our sympathizers allowed ourselves to violate party discipline, going beyond the limits which the party establishes on the road to fractionalism."

"Considering these steps unquestionably mistaken, we state that we decisively repudiate fractional methods of defending our views, because these methods are dangerous to party unity and we summon all comrades sharing our views to take the same action. We call for the immediate dissolution of all fractional groupings organized around the views of the Opposition."

Views Unchanged
The Opposition leaders declare their views unchanged, but promise to contend for them in the future only by methods consonant with party discipline. They appeal for the reinstatement of minor party members who were expelled for fractional activities, admitting their own responsibility for the activities of these expelled members.

The central committee expresses the conviction that the statement of the Opposition leaders gives the minimum necessary for guaranteeing unity of the party. This public confession of mistakes marks the end of the party controversy, with a complete victory for the central committee.

It is interesting to note that this is the first occasion when Leon Trotsky publicly admitted himself guilty of wrongful action.

Sharing of Trade Methods Marks New Business Trend

Rapid Spread of Co-operation, Reversing Management Traditions, Cited by Mr. Dennison

That co-operation, conferences and the exchange of trade information, point a change in the traditions of management that will be counted in future generations as the broadest business achievement of any from the end of the World War to the present time, is the assertion of Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, appointed national honorary chairman of more than 300 management meetings to be held in 125 cities of the United States, prior to Nov. 1. This is the fifth annual such series, and this year is devoted to the subject, "Progress in Waste Elimination."

Boston participation in the meetings consists of a dinner and meeting at the Hotel Vendome, Oct. 21, with three addresses relating to the main subject. Regarding the movement and the meeting, in Boston, the start of which was largely due to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Dennison says:

"Substantial progress made in the past six years by American business, can well be symbolized by the rise in the wage index—199 to 228—and the fall in the price index—228 to 150. Closer scrutiny approved the symbol and discloses, too, the breadth of the field in which progress in waste elimination has been made.

"The unemployment conference of 1921, taught the reality of the cycle home to thousands of business men, each of whom in his own way has since then played his game with somewhat more foresight and care. Each year has afforded him increasingly accurate and significant statistical guidance. A surer touch is evident—a growing use of budgetary planning, a growing respect for reasoned foresight.

Industrial Waste Reduced
"The committee on waste in industry in 1921, gave spur to manufacturing efficiency; the Distribution Conference of 1925 cleared the way for progress in distributing efficiency. We are ready now for self-criticism of distribution methods, no longer defensively believing that those we are using are the best possible.

"These conferences and the growing success of trade associations and of joint research point a change in the traditions of management which will be counted by our generations most to our credit of any since the war—the opening, namely, of the minds of management to receive information from others and exchange information with them.

"The Distribution Conference set before us an ideal of controlled merchandising—of scientific merchandising, a long first step toward which is the simplification movement the Department of Commerce has inspired. "Advertising can be a source of tremendous waste or a means of reducing selling cost. The last few years have seen real progress in studying the practical effects of advertising and in eliminating the more wasteful sorts.

"In a similar detached way a study

AMERICA GREETES QUEEN MARIE AND ROYAL SUITE

New York Extends Nation's
Welcome to Monarch
and Her Party

CIVIL AND MILITARY ENVOYS MEET VESSEL

Sight of Manhattan's Jagged
Sky Line Fulfills Long-Held
Wish of Visitor

By MARJORIE SHULER
NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Queen Marie of Rumania landed in the United States today to the din and blare of a vociferous welcome from a democratic people to a democratic Queen. The coming of a queen may be a sufficiently rare event to provoke a deal of shouting in America, but the blare of trumpets, the cheers of the crowds, the whirling of the airplanes overhead were not the clamor accorded to a novelty, but the homage of a republic to a woman whose name spells romance and beauty and brave deeds.

Almost her first words uttered to the correspondents who went down to quarantine to meet the Leventhan were a plea to "Take me up into your hearts," and again and again during the triumphal procession up the bay to the City Hall and to the train which is taking her to Washington she must have been certain that her desire had been granted.

"Every Inch a Queen"
Every inch a Queen she looked as she came out of the door of her suite into the cleared space on the Leventhan's deck where the reporters were waiting. Her dress was of Burgundy velvet, worn under a rich coat of Burgundy velvet with a deep shawl collar of black lynx fur. Her little turban of cloth of gold was wrapped with folds of nut-brown crepe, and a small pom-pom in the same shade of brown was tucked against the bobbed golden head with its swinging pearl earrings. She wore a necklace of large pearls, and her costume was finished with shoes and stockings of parchment tint.

But once she had walked through the corridor, disdaining the somewhat regal chair of embroidered red and gold placed before a round mahogany table, and faced the questioners with her famous flashing smile it was the woman herself, her words, which held the close attention.

Commander Hartley of the Leventhan presented the reporters and before he had finished his sentence the Queen had cut in with close-cropped sentences, tumbling staccato style, with a speech showing a decided European accent.

"I am very pleased to see you all together," she said. "It is a joy and a pleasure to be here." Then with a friendly little ripple of laughter, she added: "I have been told that you come out like this to meet people. I am glad to see you."

Purpose in Coming
She stated her purpose in coming to the United States succinctly: "I want to thank you for all that you have done, not only for my country, but for every other country. I know what the United States represents to the world."

Then came her plea, made with a simple little outstretched gesture of the hand: "I want you to take me up in your hearts. I have come to see the people—not any special group."

And then the questions began. She replied that she had seen the famous New York skyline, adding: "Indeed I saw the sunrise. There was nobody about then."

Asked if she intended writing articles while in the United States, she said: "I will try if I can. The people at home will expect to hear from me. My pen is always active. I shall not give special interviews to newspapers, because if I began that I should be constantly at it. Then, again, I am not an official person, you know, and I think that my Government likes me to keep to my own special line, which is charity, good will, peace between peoples."

A representative of a Jewish newspaper asked her about the treatment of Jews in Rumania, to which she answered, "People are treated alike in Rumania." To a further question as to whether Jews are admitted to study in the universities, she said that "there have been difficulties," but the King is very fond of the Jews and the Jews have always been very nice to me.

Her smile again flashed into play when asked: "Your Majesty, is there one thing more than any other that you wish to see in the United States?"

Interested in Position of Women
"I am a great lover of all beautiful things," came the quick reply, "but especially I am interested in the position of women in the United States and their work in the world, which is my great desire. I think we all have had enough of wars. She started to turn away and then wheeled around suddenly to admonish: "But the women must not quarrel among themselves."

Perhaps reminded by the fact that Queen Marie has been called not only a maker of peace, but a maker of fashions and marriages, she was asked whether she cared as much about clothes as has been indicated in articles written about her.

"I don't spend the fantastic sums with which I am credited on clothes," she declared, and then with a little chuckle: "But I like to look nice, like every other woman."

In reply to a question, she said that she did like American cuisine and only wished she had a bigger appetite, which led one enterprising reporter to try to measure her re-

**Succeeding in an
Unchosen Profession**

"THAT'S one thing I could never do—sell advertising space," said a young woman. Of course, that statement had to be proved—the thing she greatly feared came upon her. But how she turned it into victory will be told in

**Tomorrow's
MONITOR**
Women's Enterprise Page

puted liking for buckwheat cakes by the number of them which she could eat at a sitting.

"Only One at a Time"

"Oh, only one at a time," she said. "I like to have everything served and then just eat a little bit of each thing so I can say I have tasted American dishes."

There was another plea for the right kind of a welcome as the Queen sought to terminate the interview by remarking:

"I hope you all will consider me a real friend."

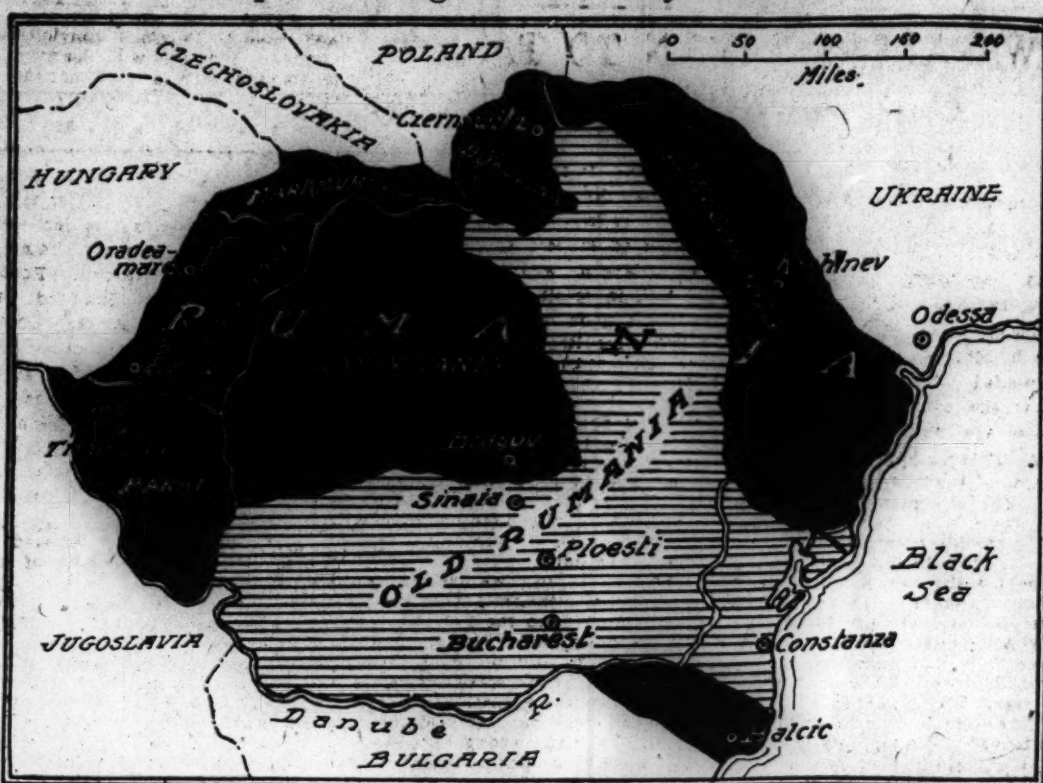
Then the Queen, Princess Ileana, Prince Nicholas and members of her suite, accompanied by the Rumanian committee of welcome and representatives of the United States Government went out on the deck to face the battery of news cameramen. Princess Ileana wore a coat of dark blue corduroy velvet over a crepe dress the same shade, and a soft tan to match. The coat had a collar of gray fox fur, and her one-slip slippers and stockings were gray.

Takes Photographers' Orders
The photographers had sent a watch to the Queen and it had been presented to her on the way over, so that it was a royal thank you that prefaced her posing, as she responded readily and willingly to each abrupt command to "Face right here, now," "Look this way for just an instant," requests which were stated as tersely and directly as the Queen had been the merest commoner in all her kingdom.

And then the Queen and her party, having received one coast guard cuter filled with the official welcoming party for Rumania and the United States, and two cutters filled with representatives of the press, which came with the welcoming party sent down on the Mayor's yacht, the Macom. Already the royal baggage had been shipped off on a tug, and the royal visitors descended to the deck of the Macom for the trip up to the Battery.

The American official delegation included J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who presented President Coolidge's greetings as commander-in-chief of the army, and Admiral Charles P. Plunkett who presented

Map Showing Present-Day Rumania



Shaded Portion Indicates Old Rumania; the Section in Black, the Territory Added at End of Great War, With Its Larger Black Sea Coast Line.

the President's greetings as commander-in-chief of the navy. Gen. William N. Haskell represented Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Radu T. Djuvara, Chargé d'Affaires of the Rumanian Legation at Washington, and Ira Nelson Morris, Rumanian consul-general at Chicago, headed the Rumanian delegation and there was a third delegation comprising Americans personally known to the Queen or having close relations with Rumania. Among them were William Nelson Cromwell, Col. Henry M. Anderson, Samuel Hill of Seattle, and Judge Elbert H. Gary.

Boston to See Queen Marie, Mayor Nichols Is Informed
Queen Marie of Rumania will visit Boston.

Mayor Nichols today received the following telegram from Ira Nelson Morris under New York date: "Queen Marie will visit Boston after a tour

EVENTS TOMORROW

Fifty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Melrose, address: "Rumania and the Coast Guard," by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard of Washington, D. C., commandant of the Coast Guard, conference extends through Thursday.

Address: "Men and Markets of 1926," by Courtney Guild, vice-president of the Bostonian Society, regular meeting of that organization, Council Chamber, Old State House, 2.

Address: "A Browning Miscellany," by the Rev. William Harman Van Allen, meeting of the Browning Society, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Luncheon of Professional Women's Club, Copley Plaza, 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.

Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Address by John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, 12:30, Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Large luncheon-meeting of the Kiwanis Club of the Christopher Shop, Hotel Somerset and Charlesgate East, continues through Oct. 22.

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through the West. Date of visit to be given later.

Some time ago, shortly after the Mayor learned of the projected visit of the Queen to this country, he communicated with the Rumanian legation in Washington, extending an urgent invitation for Queen Marie to visit Boston in connection with her tour of this country. Through other channels of influence the Mayor has been pressing considerations of that invitation with the result that today he received a telegram stating that her invitation had been accepted.

Mayor Nichols at once told George H. Johnson, director of public municipal celebrations, to begin preparations of plans for the proper reception and entertainment of Her Majesty.

NORTHAMPTON CHURCH OBSERVES CENTENARY

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 18 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church parish from 1893 to 1902, and now a resident of Ipswich, preached the one hundredth anniversary sermon in the church yesterday morning. Dr. Henry Bradford, dean of Cambridge Theological Seminary and a brother of the Rev. Philip M. Washburn, under whose direction the present edifice was constructed, delivered an address in the evening services.

Dr. Thomas F. Davies, bishop of the western Massachusetts diocese, brought greetings from other churches of the diocese. Tonight there will be a ceremonial banquet in Masonic Hall, with addresses by visiting church dignitaries and veteran parish officers.

Egg Record—A large cod can produce as many as 9,000,000 eggs. The average number produced by a haddock is 3,500,000.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB TO HEAR MR. BUTLER

Russian Balalaika Orchestra Also on Week's Program

William M. Butler, United States Senator, and Republican candidate for re-election, will address the Women's City Club of Boston at Ford Hall this evening.

Next Wednesday evening, in Ford Hall, the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will give a concert for club members and their guests. The orchestra is directed by Prince Irakly Tourmanoff, formerly a member of the Royal Guard. It includes 11 Balalaika players, a pianist, a Russian dancer, and a soprano soloist.

The Balalaika, which forms the basis of the orchestra, was originally used only by the Russian peasants, but so sweet and soft is it in tone, and so capable of producing wonderful harmonies, that it was introduced into the cultured classes by Empress Alexandra, who saw it in unusual possibilities.

On Friday, in the clubhouse, a dinner will be given in honor of Miss Marcia Hopkins, who will speak tomorrow afternoon. She is the daughter of Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, formerly president of the club. She has recently returned from Geneva, where she was a member of the staff of the American committee and was also associated with Prof. Manley O. Hudson in the organization of luncheon conferences at the International Club.

On Saturday at 2:30 p. m. in St. Peter's Hall, Prof. William Lyon Phelps will give his first talk in the series of four on "Contemporary Books." After the talk there will be an opportunity for questions from the audience.

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

- (1) Why should a statue be erected to the Av. George Man? —Press of the World
- (2) Why was Verdi denied admission to the Milan Conservatoire? —Music Page
- (3) What diminishes the weight of a man's burden? How? —The Home Forum
- (4) What is a novel way of using left-over meat? —Household Page
- (5) What was lacking in the British reception to Cobham? —Sunday
- (6) Who, according to Mr. Barton, is "the first American"? —Book Page

HARVARD CLASS MAKES RECORD

Arts-Sciences Enrollment Shows Largest Gain in the University

Better compensation and an increasing demand for more qualified teachers are considered largely responsible for the 18 per cent increase in the enrollment of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, according to official registration figures just published. The gain is from 750 students last year to 881 this year, making the largest increase in any single branch of the university.

A large proportion of the students entering the School of Arts and Sciences are preparing themselves to be teachers, and the numbers are naturally determined to some extent. It is pointed out, by the economic law of supply and demand. It is noted that during the last few years the demand for young college teachers has been so uncommonly brisk all over the country that men who have hardly finished their post-graduate studies now find it possible to obtain positions at double the salaries that were offered to instructors 10 years ago.

Total Enrollment Figures
Showing a total increment of 400 over registration of last year, enrollment figures are given out as follows:

College	1926	1925
Seniors	3271	3244
Juniors	349	333
Sophomores	742	727
Freshmen	898	835
Transfers	946	1056
Out of Course	123	138
Specials	102	103
Graduate School	881	750
Architecture	70	61
Landscaping Architecture	41	31
Business	19	18
Education	726	683
Theological	382	324
Law	161	75
Medical	1449	1315
	606	507

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plained, "has taken place in the various graduates and professional schools—virtually all of it, in fact, for the combined registration of undergraduates in the college and the engineering schools is almost exactly what it was a year ago."

Rules Cut Freshman Class
"On the face of the figures the freshman class in Harvard College shows a falling-off, and it is in fact smaller than last year; but this does not mean that there were fewer qualified applicants for admission. The reduction is the outcome of the revised rules concerning the size of the class."

BOWDOIN PIPE ORGAN GIFT OF C. H. K. CURTIS
BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 18 (AP)—Bowdoin College is to receive a pipe organ for its chapel and a swimming pool as a gift from Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher. It was announced today by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college.

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The children's department, planned by the same architect, has received the same careful attention to detail of its arrangement, allowing the beautiful and complete stock to be displayed to great advantage.

The department for girls and juniors, adjoining, with its rich walnut fixtures, contains an assortment of coats and dresses fascinating in the extreme.

Of great importance is the personnel. In charge of the layette department are two saleswomen with many, many years of experience, who can give skillful advice in the selection of the baby's trousseau. Our children's and juniors' department is also in complete charge of thoroughly experienced saleswomen.

<p>LAYETTE ITEMS</p> <p>Silk and wool shirts, 1.50 to 2.40</p> <p>Silk, wool and cotton shirts, 65c to 1.35</p> <p>All cotton shirts, 60c</p> <p>Flannel gertudes, 1.00 to 4.00</p> <p>Silk and wool gertudes, 3.00 to 4.50</p> <p>Flannelette gertudes, 45c</p> <p>Flannelette gowns, 45c</p> <p>"Arnold-Knif" gowns, 95c to 2.00</p> <p>Flannelette kimono, 45c to 1.00</p> <p>Quilted silk kimono, 4.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Cashmere saques, 1.50 to 7.50</p> <p>French hand-made dresses, 75c to 25.00</p> <p>Philippine dresses, 2.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Other fine hand-made baby dresses of batiste, 1.00 to 10.00</p> <p>Crepella baby coats, 6.00 to 20.00</p> <p>Bands of silk and wool, 1.00</p> <p>Bands of silk, wool and cotton, 50c to 80c</p> <p>Cashmere stockings, 35c</p> <p>Silk and wool stockings, 60c to 75c</p> <p>French baby shoes, 75c</p> <p>Soft sole shoes of kid, 1.00 to 2.00</p> <p>Strap baby slippers, 75c</p> <p>Knitted wool booties, 40c to 2.00</p> <p>Birdseye diapers, 1.55 to 2.40</p> <p>Baby Towels, 50c to 60c</p> <p>Hand-made sweaters, 2.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Crepe de chine bonnets, 1.50 to 7.50</p> <p>Baby gags, 50c</p> <p>Quilted pads, 25c to 80c</p> <p>BEDDING</p> <p>English wool blankets, 4.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Japanese quilts, 3.00 to 10.00</p> <p>Crib blankets, 5.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Madeira pillow covers, 1.00 to 3.00</p> <p>Kleiner's rubber sheets, 50c to 80c</p> <p>Rubber sheeting, 1.25 to 2.65</p> <p>Pure linen crib sheets, 3.00</p> <p>Cotton crib sheets, 50c to 75c</p> <p>SWEATERS</p> <p>English slip-on sweaters, 2.25 to 6.00</p> <p>Brushed wool suits, 3.75 to 19.75</p> <p>Knitted wool suits, 4.00 to 7.50</p>	<p>GIRLS' DRESSES</p> <p>Hand-made embroidered crepe de chine dresses, 6.75 to 25.00</p> <p>Chambray, striped percale, and printed cotton bloomer dresses, 1.45 to 5.00</p> <p>Jersey bloomer dresses, 3.00 to 7.50</p> <p>French jersey dresses, 4.00</p> <p>Dresses from France, 75c to 25.00</p> <p>Dresses from Belgium, 3.00 to 4.00</p> <p>Dotted voile dresses, 3.00 to 10.00</p> <p>Fine wool jersey dresses, 3.00 to 7.90</p> <p>Belgian bloomer dresses, 4.00</p> <p>BOYS' SUITS, CREEPERS</p> <p>Broadcloth creepers, 1.45 to 3.00</p> <p>Broadcloth rompers, 1.45 to 3.00</p> <p>Jersey suits from France, 5.00</p> <p>Britannia clothing</p> <p>Suits and overcoats, 5.00 to 15.00</p> <p>GIRLS' COATS</p> <p>Chinchilla cloth coats, 12.75 to 19.75</p> <p>Broadcloth coats, 12.75 to 39.50</p> <p>Wool mixture coats, 15.00</p> <p>Coat sets, 16.50</p> <p>UNDERWEAR</p> <p>Knicker drawers, 40c to 2.00</p> <p>Cotton crepe bloomers, 50c to 1.00</p> <p>Satin bloomers, 1.00</p> <p>Hand-made drawers, 1.00 to 2.00</p> <p>Hand-made slips, 1.50 to 2.50</p> <p>FURNITURE</p> <p>Bassinets, 5.00 to 75.00</p> <p>Nursery baskets, 2.00 to 12.50</p> <p>Nursery chairs, 5.00 to 7.50</p> <p>Cribs, 9.00 to 75.00</p> <p>Play yards, 6.00</p> <p>Costumers, 2.00 to 5.00</p> <p>Wardrobes, 8.00 to 10.00</p> <p>Chiffoniers, 30.00 to 79.50</p> <p>GIRLS' HATS</p> <p>Crepe de chine hats, 4.00 to 15.00</p> <p>Georgette hats, 6.50 to 15.00</p> <p>Felt hats, 7.50</p> <p>Felt hats, 3.00 to 6.75</p>
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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JOHN

LABOR OFFICE ENDS SESSION

Better Relations Between
Employers and Workers
Are Predicted

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 18.—The investigation of the question of the scientific management of business ought to lead to better relations between employers and workers, according to Mr. Sokal, the Polish delegate, speaking at the conference of the governing body of the International Labor Office, which concluded its deliberations on Saturday. Leon Jouhaux, the French workers' delegate, agreed, and said that if employers would grant an eight-hour day, workers would support their demand for increased production.

Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, was given authority to continue negotiations with various institutions interested in the plan for the establishment of an international institute for national organization of production, and this means that when the vice director, Dr. Harold E. Butler, arrives in the United States on the forthcoming mission of inquiry into American methods of business, he will get in touch with the committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, Boston, which has already shown keen interest in the foundation of such an institute.

Collaboration With America
The directors of the International Labor Office indeed realize that they must have collaboration with American employers and employees, if the investigation of scientific management is to be of any value. The International Labor Office is holding an inquiry into another subject, in which American opinion is interested, namely, the existing regulations regarding forced labor in native countries, regarding which an inquiry committee of colonial experts has been appointed by the International Labor Office.

A letter was laid before the governing body from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor written before the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in June, which suggested that an international conference should be called to draw a new convention against slavery. Since then the League itself has dealt with the matter by making a draft convention. Mr. Thomas therefore considered that Mr. Green's request would best be met by asking the United States collaboration in the International Labor Office committee to study the question of forced labor. Mr. Thomas added that he would welcome an American expert on this committee.

American Labor's Attitude
Replying to the objection that the American Government would take no official responsibility for the appointment of such experts, Mr. Simpson, Canada, pointed out that the "key-stone" policy of the American Federation of Labor was loyalty to the Government of the United States and he quoted the words of Samuel Gompers to this effect. It is certain, therefore, said Mr. Simpson, that the United States Government would seriously consider any proposal to which the American representative agreed. It was finally decided to ask the advice of the expert committee how far Mr. Green's request could be met.

The eight hours' question again came up at the conference, it being decided to appoint a committee to advise the governing body what it should do to obtain further ratifications to the Washington convention. Mr. Thomas, defending the Labor Office against workers' criticisms, said that the situation was not really as bad as made out. Although there was only one additional ratification, that of Belgium, since the last time the subject was discussed, the eight hours' day was in fact becoming a general rule.

Employers' Opposition Alleged
The real stumbling block, declared Mr. Thomas, was the opposition of the employers, whose duty it was to live up to their own declarations of good faith by pressing the govern-

ments for further action. F. L. Poulton, England, and M. Jouhaux, France, readily agreed to this diagnosis of the situation. The governing body will deal with the question again in December. Signor D'Aragona, the Italian workers' delegate had a startling story to tell of a group of workers who were thrown out of their homes because they refused to become Fascists. When Signor De Micheli, the Italian Government representative replied that the house-owners turned them out, Signor D'Aragona retorted that the house-owners received orders to do so. He indeed hinted that as he had to go back to Italy, it was not easy for him to speak on the question.

SIOUX FALLS WOMEN EDIT ISSUE OF PRESS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 14 (Special).—Women of the Sioux Falls History Club, who had full charge of a recent issue of the Sioux Falls Daily Press, made a feature of an interview which they obtained from Capt. A. B. Sessions, local chief of police. Alluding to the recent arrest of four boys who had been carrying on petty stealing operations for four months, the chief was quoted as saying: "If parents desire that their children be kept out of trouble they should know where they are, whom they are with, what they are doing, not once a week, but all the time."

Special articles by members of the club were calculated to encourage officers in enforcing the law and reducing crime to a minimum. The women eliminated many of the regular features from their edition, including serials.

CHEMICAL PRIZE WON BY DR. JOHN E. TEEPLE

NEW YORK (P)—Dr. John E. Teeple, chemist of this city, will receive the Perkins Medal for 1927 in recognition of his chemical achievements, particularly the development of an American potash industry at Searles Lake, Calif. The medal has been awarded annually since 1906 to the American chemist who has most distinguished himself by his services to applied chemistry.

Dr. Teeple is secretary of the American Chemical Society, a native of Kempton, Ill., and a graduate of Valparaiso College and of Cornell University. In addition to his work as chemist, he is an authority on Maya inscriptions.

AMERICANS STUDY SUN SPOTS
CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Oct. 15 (P)—Two Americans have begun a lonely three-year vigil on the top of a mountain near here with a view to studying sun spots in the interest of better weather forecasting. The observations are being carried on under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution in connection with similar observations in Chile and California.

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FRENCH REJOICE OVER LOCARNO

Anniversary Greeted With
Felicitations—Great Advancement During Past Year

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The anniversary of Locarno did not pass unnoticed in Paris, and although doubts and criticisms are mingled with felicitations, generally France rejoices in the new direction taken precisely a year ago on the banks of the Swiss lake. In itself the Locarno pact might have been unimportant but it was the starting point for better relations between the European peoples, and the work of reconciliation has steadily been pursued until rapprochement between France and Germany has been effected on industrial and commercial grounds by the formation of the steel trust and the signing of an economic treaty, while even financially there is now a proposal that Germany should come to the aid of France, which is struggling with monetary difficulties.

Diplomatically the whole course of France has changed, for the special agreements with central European countries which were inclined to be hostile to Germany have become friendly. France and Germany realize the necessity of working together for the readjustment of war liabilities, whether called reparations or debts. They have become conscious of their common quality of debtors, whereas France until recently was chiefly conscious of its quality as creditor.

Admission of Germany
Locarno has led to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, to business accords, to changed sentiments, to the Thoiry interview, to the possibility of the early evacuation of the Rhineland, and generally to a complete reversal of the former policy, which was based upon coercion and the substitution of a policy based on co-operation. Whatever practical results are immediately or remotely possible, or impossible, it is certain that any observer who has happened to have been absent from France for a year would be amazed on his return today, a year after Locarno, at the different attitude.

Strangely enough, it is especially in the last few months, under the premiership of Raymond Poincaré, who was mistakenly regarded as the implacable enemy of Germany, that Locarno has really borne fruit. It is probably helpful in the sphere of foreign affairs that a man of M. Poincaré's patriotic rigidity should be in power, for his approval disarms opposition.

The Radical Congress, which con-

cluded at Bordeaux, while marked by the usual clamorous justification of the party and fulminations against the Nationalists, ended with a declaration clearly approving Poincaré's entry into the Poincaré Cabinet and strongly supporting the present Government.

Partisan of Poincaré
The election of Maurice Sarraut to the chairmanship is a sufficient sign that the Radicals desire to work loyally with M. Poincaré, for M. Sarraut, brother of the Minister of the Interior, is an ardent partisan of M. Poincaré, and expressed himself opposed to any move which might provoke a collapse of the Government. That is the outstanding feature of this congress, on which turned the issue whether the Government would fall or continue.

The Radicals reserve their objections and preserve their program, but for some time France will be politically united. About the ratification of the Berenger accord, the position taken up is somewhat equivocal, and in spite of Joseph Caillaux's pronouncement in favor of ratification with conditions, there is much confusion of thought in France on this subject, and M. Poincaré may wait for further clarification.

Tomorrow the committee to consider the economic side of world peace will meet in Paris to study the possibilities of disarmament, and it should carry the question a further stage forward. Altogether progress in the right direction may be slower than enthusiasts wish, but that an immense advance has been made since Oct. 16, 1925, when the corner stone was laid at Locarno, cannot be disputed.

TRAINS SPEED EAST TO SAVE INTEREST ON \$7,200,000 SILK

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Bearing a shipment of silk valued at \$7,200,000 and containing 1,080,000 miles of silk thread in 7200 bales, two special trains totaling 16 baggage cars passed through Chicago, bound for the Atlantic coast, having made a record run from the Pacific coast over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

One silk train recently made a run from Seattle to Chicago in 58 hours. Interest rates on these rich cargoes necessitate the extra speed, trains stopping only for fueling, water, and changing of locomotives. Exclusive of insurance and other charges, interest on the \$7,200,000 shipment which passed through Chicago would be slightly in excess of \$1000 every 24 hours.

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NEWSPAPERS TAKEN TO TASK FOR GLORIFYING OF CRIME

(Continued from Page 1)

convicted prisoners in jails, houses of detention and other institutions maintained by counties and municipalities. According to Albert W. Votawa, secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Association, this situation is in common usage and should be remedied. He declared that attorneys take advantage of the fact that men are incarcerated for petty offenses three or four months before the dates of their trials.

He urged that jail doors be locked to attorneys who charge exorbitant fees for providing bail bonds. These remedies, he declared, are necessary before any really constructive steps can be taken in the interest of justice and in the interest of the men who are charged with crimes. Howard Brill of Baltimore, secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association, urged that municipal lock-ups should be used for the incarceration of sentenced prisoners only in so far as they are equipped to give prisoners employment to fill in their prison time. The promise was made that action would be taken on this recommendation by way of resolution.

The Warden's Association and the Chaplains' Association are meeting simultaneously with the congress. Speaking before the Chaplains' Association, Mrs. Maude Bellington Booth of the Volunteers of America, declared that in the reformation of criminals the agency of good to which they respond most rapidly was that of the Gospel.

She told the chaplains that when they "incarcerated into their charges the correct idea of God their task was completed." Mrs. Booth paid a high tribute to the work being done by the chaplains, saying that in the past 30 years conditions surrounding criminals have been bettered to an almost unbelievable extent.

Wardens Present Views
A. M. Scarborough of Columbus, O., warden of the Ohio State Prison, and president of the Warden's Association, spoke on "What Has the State the Right to Expect of the Penal In-

stitutions It Maintains?" He emphasized that the law-abiding taxpayers do not relish the idea of being assessed to support able-bodied men who have gone wrong and declared that ever-increasing demands are being made upon wardens to produce concrete results in the reformation of men convicted for criminal offenses.

Elmer J. Lynch of Wilmington, Del., warden of the Newcastle County Workhouse, denounced the use of the lash in prisons. He declared that the flogging of prisoners was injurious and that in many cases it turns the offender against society because it humiliated and embarrassed him.

John W. Snook, warden of the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., emphasized the need of education in the prisons. Mr. Snook asserted that the solution of the present so-called crime wave would be found only by the education of social delinquents who have at present no sense of right and wrong. Prisoners now carried in penal institutions should be educated along a line of play and work, he added, so that their thought would be directed in the right channels. The teaching of play is especially essential, he declared, since in the right kind of

play-teaching, persons convicted of criminal offenses will learn true sportsmanship and thus not be so easily turned against society.

Dean Found a Speaker

Other speakers before the convention were Charles E. Vassaly, superintendent of the State Reformatory of Minnesota, whose subject was "Crime and Its Correction from the Standpoint of the Warden"; Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, whose subject was "Co-operation in Criminal Justice"; Mark O. Prentiss of New York, who spoke on "Popular Misconceptions of Crime," and Dr. John R. Oliver of Baltimore.

Several of the delegates attending the congress occupied pulpits in Pittsburgh churches yesterday. The congress sermon was delivered by Bishop Francis McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who congratulated the delegates upon having been so successful in bringing Christianity into their work.

He urged the elimination of any thought of revenge in dealing with criminals and declared that their punishment should not be degrading, as there still was a chance to reform the convicted man and instill into him new ideas that should return him to social life. He attributed the prevalence of crime to unemployment, declaring this was a menace to civilization, as it breeds ideas that lead to crime.

INDIAN DEPUTATION LEAVES FOR AFRICA

Its Personnel Meets With
Very General Approval

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.—The Government of India deputation bound for Cape Town for the purpose of exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question in South Africa, will be led by Sir Mohammad Habibullah, member of the Viceroy's cabinet. Mahatma Gandhi approves both the choice of Sir Mohammad as leader of the deputation and of the remaining delegates. Sir Darcy Lindsay, representative of European commerce, he says, should have great weight in Africa; Srinivasa Sastri knows colonial questions well, and the deputation would have been altogether incomplete without him. Sir George Paddison by his able work on the last deputation also made himself indispensable.

Other members of the delegation, adds Mr. Gandhi, are all good and sound men, representative of various interests in India, and he considers it should receive the moral approbation of the public. The Indian journals consider the composition of the deputation very satisfactory, and express the hope that it will fully justify the confidence of India by its firm determination to secure a just and honorable settlement.

If this book were priced
at \$100 per copy

you'd regard its purchase
very seriously!

BUT this modest publication, showing men how to plan the distribution of their estates and how to control their management, may save its readers thousands of dollars—both for themselves and their heirs.

How? First, by persuading them to make a legally sound will, with the counsel of an able attorney. Second, by naming, as executor of that will, the foremost bank in New England—whose ability to manage estates is based upon broad experience.

And yet, a copy of this book costs you nothing. Write or call for it now.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK of
BOSTON

TRUST DEPARTMENT
67 Milk St., BOSTON

FACTS Here is what
happened in a
typical "no-will" case:

1. One heir blocked all the rest in appointing an administrator.
2. Each heir had to give special permission to sell each parcel of real estate; then the court had to give its permission; endless disagreement resulted, which cost every heir money.
3. Another heir tangled matters up further by going to Europe with-

out notice; this lost a profitable real-estate sale.

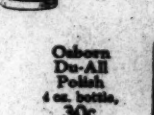
4. Since there was no will, the law gave the widow about one-third of the property; her husband had manifestly wanted her to have the major share—but failed to make sure she would get it.

All this cost time and money—all this might have been avoided by an orderly and well-thought-out will, appointing The First National Bank of Boston as executor.

Capital and Surplus \$40,000,000

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For Fine Furniture, Woodwork and Motor Cars

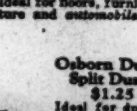
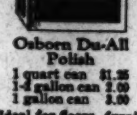


The beauty of your furniture, floors and woodwork is only skin deep. Time and usage soon dim the lustre of the finish—but proper care can restore and enhance all their original beauty and freshness.

Surface dirt and discolorations easily yield to this polish, which leaves no oily film, to quickly collect a new coating of dust.

For cleaning and polishing motor cars—whether the finish be varnish or lacquer—Osborn Du-All Polish is effective and labor-saving.

It is made and guaranteed by the makers of Osborn Du-All Mops and Dusters, and Osborn Household and Personal Use Brushes—sold only through retail stores—never by house-to-house canvassers.



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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Osborn
Du-All
MOPS-DUSTERS-POLISH

Made by the Makers of Osborn Blue Handle Brushes

STATE CAMPAIGN
IN FINAL WEEKSRace Now Enters "Home-
Stretch" With Candidates
"Stumping" Every Section

Massachusetts candidates for state and national offices today entered the "home-stretch" of this year's race for political preferment. Intensive, direct campaigns in all parts of the Commonwealth were begun under direction of both Republican and Democratic state committees.

The appeal to the people is to continue for the remaining fortnight of the campaign, election day being two weeks from tomorrow. William M. Butler and Governor Fuller, Republican candidates for United States Senator and Governor, respectively, and David I. Walsh and William Gaston, Democratic candidates for the Senate and governorship, have engagements for speaking practically every day between now and election, and on most days, for several speeches.

The Republican State Committee today sent out what is termed the Republican Industrial Flying Wedge. Picked stump speakers compose the three units into which this campaign feature is divided. The speakers will go into all parts of the State to tell the people that Massachusetts is dependent upon industrial activities to continue and to build up the prosperity of the State. Special plea will be made for the support of Senator Butler as a proof to the country that Massachusetts endorses President Coolidge's administration.

Talking Picture of President
"President Coolidge in Action," a talking motion picture of the Chief Executive making an address and discussing national economy, will accompany the first unit, which is in charge of Arthur Corbett and George Hibbard. This party started for Oarville, Falmouth, and other Cape Cod towns, where rallies are to be held.

Charles J. Hodson, formerly legislative agent of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, has charge of the second speaking unit on industrial issues in the campaign. This unit devotes today to New Bedford, Senator Butler's home city, and tomorrow to North Attleboro, while it will work in Worcester Wednesday and Thursday.

Walter Barnes, formerly an executive officer of the Textile Workers' Union, in charge of the third unit, which speaks today in Taunton and in Salem and Lawrence, in which latter city the industrial speakers will remain through Tuesday and part of Wednesday, going to Lowell Wednesday.

Senator Walsh on Radio
For the Democratic former Senator Walsh today over the radio tonight from 8:45 to 9:55. Democratic rallies are to be held tonight at the Roxbury School center, the High School of Practical Arts at Winthrop and Greenville streets, Roxbury, and at the Wilden Club in Dudley Street, Mr.

Walsh, Mr. Gaston and the other candidates on the state ticket are to speak.

Tomorrow night the Democratic campaigners, including the candidates on the state ticket, are to address rallies in Newburyport City Hall, Ipswich Town Hall and Gloucester City Hall.

James H. MacLafferty, formerly Representative in the Congress from California, talking last night over the radio declared that to support practically the Administration of President Coolidge the people of Massachusetts must return Mr. Butler to the United States Senate. "If you fail to do this," he said, "you will give to the rest of the country the only shock it ever had concerning the state pride of Massachusetts."

**Miss Ederle Likes Travelling
But Likes Her Home Better**

Gertrude Ederle paid a visit to just another city here today. She is a naturally good-humored, everyone was pleased. Quips about traffic conditions in the English Channel were thick and fast about the corridors as she passed by.

Erudently they were expected by their makers to strike a responsive chord in the young girl, who looks as if her place were in the schoolroom instead of as chief marionette in a preposterous puppet play.

In no country but the United States could the girls the age of Miss Ederle and her companions in the week of appearances at the State Theater, Alleen Riggins, Helen Wainwright and her sister Helen Ederle, be hustled about in such fashion, the center of spinning crowds held to a schedule of photographing and superficial interviews, with no time for the usual pastimes of girlhood, no movies, no spontaneous entertainment, no casual friends, home life, even which they especially love, in temporary complete abeyance.

Always the Smile
But the girls are philosophical about it. Especially Gertrude. If she stepped forth from the huddle of young womanhood in her motor before the gateway of City Hall and said something in a husky, half-toned voice, she would be taken for a girl who had just been through a hard day's work. She is not over talkative. She shakes hands strongly and says the modulated voice of the well-bred girl, "How do you do?" And it is possible to wonder at her continued and immense good nature in the face of what may appropriately be called a condition of servitude.

Her sister Helen travels with Gertrude, a taciturn girl, and the two family is unwilling yet, in the face of its unheeded rise to significance, to consider it suitable at all that its famous daughter should go forth on such public expeditions unbacked by some secure symbol of the family standard of dignity and good taste.

Helen keeps in the background, a slim girl with nice features and splendid eyes, who says, if she is pressed, "We hardly know from one week to another whether we are in America or in Europe. We want to go to California. We don't want to. We like it at home."

No Unanswered Questions
Alleen Riggins and Helen Wainwright, friends of Gertrude's long before she made her spectacular victory of the English Channel, they being no inconsiderable performers themselves in the water, are nevertheless generously pleased that she has first place in the public view.

In the inevitable confusion of waiting in the Mayor's chamber for something to happen, Miss Riggins, memorably striking in her serene, blonde beauty, looked eagerly at the collection of portraits of Boston mayors, and finally called someone to explain to her the process which had made them luminous. "Printed on a metal composition," someone told her, and she said, calmly, "Ah yes. I should



Miss Eleanor Perkins, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Perkins, in an Evening Wrap of Gold Tapestry, Combined With Coral Velvet.

Miss Marjorie Fuller, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Fuller of Cambridge, in a Hickey Creation After Goupy. Gold Dinner Frock With Multi-Colored Metal Trimmings.

Miss Katherine Farrar and Miss Barbara Horton in the Grab Bag Costumes.

Miss Nancy Hale, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hale of Dedham, Wearing Lavish Model of Old Blue Velvet, Scalloped in Pink Taffeta, Relieved With Clusters of French Flowers.

Miss Marjorie A. Morris, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morris of Dedham, in an Evening Cape of White Fox and Ermine, a Hickey Adaptation.

Society Fete and Fashion Show
Help Work of Christopher Shop

Italian Patio at Hotel Somerset Forms Attractive Setting for Five-Day Event—Folk Dances and Jubilees Among Program's Offerings

Amid a setting of Italian festival gaiety, a fashion show with this year's debutantes appearing as manikins opened this afternoon the five-day fete which is being given at the Hotel Somerset in aid of the work carried on by the Christopher Shop at 355 Boylston Street.

Terrace and sidewalks adjoining the hotel have been turned into an Italian patio made gay with decorations such as one sees in Italy on a festa day, while inside the hotel, opening hospitably on to the terrace, the same scheme of decorations is carried out and a varied program was given.

The patio is entered through an equally gay and attractive archway which closes the street to the general passer-by. Evergreens, bright colored streamers and painted inscriptions invite everybody to enter and have a good time.

Entertainment Is Varied
The fashion show given for the first time this afternoon, and to be repeated tomorrow and Thursday evenings and every afternoon, presents the last word on what is considered correct for a woman to wear on every occasion.

The affair is under the direction of Miss Emma Dickerman, Miss Barbara Horton and Miss Mary Louise Butterfield. Preceding the show was a tarantella danced by Miss Nancy Morrison, Miss Helen Seymour, Miss Agnes Murchie, Miss Hilda Gray, Miss Adele Kirkbride and Miss Sally Parker, and a Russian folk dance given by Miss Morrison and Miss Gray.

Tuesday evening's entertainment will include a Negro jubilee and plantation songs and spirituals by the Vesper Quartette, Miss Benigna Capona, soprano, is to sing several selections and there will be dances by Miss Frances MacDonald and Miss Gertrude Westling. A special Valencia number, under the direction of Mrs. Roberta Richmond, also will be given.

Booths Attractive Displays
Visitors to the fete find much to attract them at the gay-looking booths, choice glass-direct from the importer's, beautiful handwork, pottery, Italian macaroni, apples straight from New England's orchards, grapes from her vineyards, pumpkins, turnips, and other delectables guaranteed to add to the enjoyment of any feast whether given in the Italian or the old New England manner.

In and out among the crowd moves the "Two-faced Lady" with her many-towered dress—quite the latest note in fashions, and voluminous pockets from which you may "grab" when you will.

The entire program of the fete is under the direction of Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman of Weymouth. The executive committee includes Mrs. Horace Morrison, Mrs. Joel Goldswain, Mrs. Thomas Motley Jr., Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, Mrs. George S. Parker, Mrs. George E. Clemont, Mrs. Ralph H. Doane, Mrs. Ernest M. Parsons, Mrs. George E. Warren, Mrs. Wallace Goodrich, Mrs. William F. Warden, Miss E. de W. Jackson, Miss Barbara Horton, Miss Katherine Farrar, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mrs. A. W. Bliss, Mrs. Davenport Brown, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, Mrs. Nathaniel F. Emerson, Mrs. J. Pennington Gardner, Mrs. Edwin Glen, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. Alfred Julian Rowan, Mrs. Herbert L. Tinkham, Mrs. Matthew P. Whitall, Miss Sally Parker, Miss Betty Wheeler, Miss Nancy Morrison, Miss Emma Dickerman, Miss Mary Louise Butterfield, Mrs. Philip Brown, Mrs. Margaret Jeffries, Dr. and Mrs. Loring T. Swain, Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Low, Chester I. Campbell and the Rev. George P. O'Connor.

Note evident at the fete but di-

NEW LAKE IN MAINE
TWELVE MILES LONG
SOON TO BE FORMED

Work on Gulf Island Dam Project Near Lewiston and Auburn Well Under Way

AUBURN, Me., Oct. 18 (Special).—Work which will result in a new Maine lake 12 miles long and 1½ miles wide is under way. The project, almost within the bounds of Lewiston and Auburn, is where home folk can see it in the making, a rather unusual situation in undertakings of this character.

The new lake which the Gulf Island dam will create, will flow over an area of thousands of acres of land. Part of this will be fertile fields, the rest woodland. Several million feet of lumber and a hundred or more thousand cords of wood have been taken off this area as a preliminary to building the dam.

Rough estimates place the capacity of this dam at 5,000,000 cubic feet. Again, roughly speaking, that is a supply sufficient to meet the power demands of the industries of Lewiston for 7½ days, as it requires an average of 400,000,000 cubic feet of water to run them a day.

The earth, for the entire width of the lake, outside the original bed of the river, and for the full length of the lake, must be saturated with water down to bed rock. Then the water which comes into the lake will begin to lift the level and fill the lake.

An idea of how much water is required to so saturate the ground is to be had from the fact that recently a surplus of 4,500,000 cubic feet inside the lake area, yet it was impossible to raise the surface of the lake an inch. This extra water was soaking into the ground.

DISTRICTS AFFIRMED
IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

Petition Protesting New Lines Is Dismissed

The new apportionment of representatives in the Suffolk County was held valid by Judge Henry K. Braley of the supreme judicial court today when he ordered the petition of Harold A. J. Oppenheim against the redistricting board to be dismissed. This ruling precludes any possibility of a situation in Suffolk County such as was created in Essex County when Supreme Court recently validated the redistricting lines for that county.

Mr. Oppenheim contested the Suffolk County apportionment on the grounds of alleged inequalities of representation in the State, taking in 15 Masonic lodges in Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, South Boston and Milton. Ralph Lowe Jr., president of the association, is Past Master of Rabbitt Lodge and Past High Priest of Dorchester Royal Arch Chapter.

INCREASED CANAL SERVICE

Increased steamship service between Boston and the Pacific coast of the United States, via the Panama Canal, is offered by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company in a schedule distributed today, which calls for sailings from Boston every four days, beginning with departure from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Nov. 2, of the steamer Dakotan. These vessels touch at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

DEMOCRACY IN
INDIA ADVANCES

Sir Frederick Whyte Says Obstacles Are Many But Outlook Is Promising

Democracy in India, considering the comparative novelty of British institutions and the progress made by Indians in adapting themselves to the political policies of England, is fairly promising, declared Sir Frederick Whyte, in his suite at the Hotel Touraine today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sir Frederick, who is in Boston to deliver a series of six lectures, his first tonight in Huntington Hall, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, was the first president of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Obstacles still remain to be overcome in democratizing India, Sir Frederick said, of which the two most serious drawbacks are: One, the es-



SIR FREDERICK WHYTE

entially undemocratic form of Indian society and the hostility of the orthodox Indian mind towards conceptions of democracy, and, secondly, that India is not a united nation; therefore, there is no provision for homogeneity of action in this as yet practically new work of political reform.

Progressing Fairly Well
"While the obstacles are not altogether unfavorable from my experience with democracy in India," Sir Frederick stated, "it would be gross

EXCHANGE OF TRADE METHODS
MARKS NEW BUSINESS TREND

(Continued from Page 1)

but when science found a place there, a new kind of progress started—a compound progress, every step of which showed up still greater possibilities ahead.

Confidence in Future
"A century of experience in bettering our methods of production has been too short to bring us to the end of opportunity. A century of growth of scientific spirit in our selling, financing and merchandising is still less likely to discover limits to our ingenuity."

"At the meetings of the local committees during 'Management Week' an inspiring total of practical accomplishments will be reported. A greater and even more inspiring total would be the lesser savings we have made, have won into our going practices and forgotten. For waste

optimism to say that conditions are favorable on the whole. Of course, there are difficulties, but we are progressing fairly well." At this point Sir Frederick paused to point out the newness of politics in India, and that it has only been during the last generation that there has been any thought given to politics like that in England and America, and also that the Indian National Congress is only 47 years old.

"There is little political tradition and things which are the very essence to Americans and Englishmen in politics are lacking because of the historical inexperience," he continued. "While Indians come out openly in declaring themselves for a parliamentary self-government like Great Britain as their ideal of expressing democracy, they will not admit in public that they are doubtful whether this will answer the purpose. They readily admit privately that they are uncertain, but seek to bide the admission of their uncertainty which would justify the old school of English critics."

Sir Frederick predicted that ten years hence Great Britain may "fall away on a totally new technique" resembling more closely Washington than Westminster, or that some new and unforeseen plan may present itself to solve India's problem. He pointed the Indian's mind so far as his political compartment goes as a vacuum both in theories and practice. Indians, he said have never stopped to test the validity of a particular plan.

Politics in India
After receiving his degree at the University of Edinburgh, Sir Frederick entered Parliament in 1919 as a Liberal. He continued to the House of Commons for nine years, served in the Royal Naval Volunteers Reserve during the World War, and in 1921 went to India, where he organized the first legislative assembly. He was succeeded in August, 1925, by Vithalji J. Patel, a native lawyer from Bombay.

In conclusion, Sir Frederick told of the shifting kaleidoscope of party organization in India and said that there have been three substantial changes in the last five years. There is nothing there which corresponds to Democratic or Republican parties in the United States and nothing which particularly resembles Great Britain. Of course, there is a Right and a Left wing, one leaning towards the conservative and the other towards the conservative.

"The whole situation in India resolves itself not about economic or ordinary political development, but with speed of changing the Constitution," Sir Frederick said. "The one united national movement represents one demand, namely, to gain control of the political power as quickly as possible by the Swaraj."

BOSTON ASSURED
OF AMPLE WATERMetropolitan Commissioner
Sees Little Danger of
Vital Shortage

The Metropolitan District Commission does not consider that a water shortage for Greater Boston is possible for two and perhaps more years, Davis B. Keniston, chairman of the commission, said today. Reasonable care will assure sufficient supply with a fair margin of safety, he said.

Heavy snows and rainfall this winter such as were received in 1923 would refill the Wachusett Basin from its present low level of 365 feet above the Boston base to more than last year's maximum height of 383 feet, Mr. Keniston pointed out, perhaps even close to the overflow level of 395 feet. Even should the winter's precipitation be light, the reservoir can be drawn to the 350-foot level with safety, he said.

While ordinary caution in the use of water is desirable, the commission does not believe there is any ground at this time for urging consumers to observe any rigorous economy, the chairman said. He believes it would be possible for residents of the metropolitan district to cut their water consumption almost in half if the occasion demanded.

Water economies can be effected, he remarked, by checking up all pipes and faucets for leakage. If all householders will report leaky pipes at once, and the municipalities take care to keep their mains in good condition, this will aid materially. Drinking fountains which now run continuously could be made more economical by being equipped with spring faucets. The person who fills his bathtub till water runs out the drain could perhaps be satisfied with a hub half full. If further economies should prove advisable, a considerably saving can be made in sprinkling of lawns and gardens next summer, the commissioner added, but he emphasized that he does not expect this will be necessary.

WELLESLEY RECEIVES
KOSCIUSKO STUDENT

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 18 (Special).—Miss Helen Belinska of Lemberg, Poland, now at Wellesley College, is one of the eight graduate students who form the first group from Poland to enter American universities, under the scholarship given by the Kosciuszko Foundation. Five men and three women are at present at Vassar, Columbia, the School of Mining at the University of Pittsburgh, and Wellesley.

Miss Belinska is planning to become a lawyer. She graduated from the law school of the University of Lemberg and has been a clerk in a law office. At Wellesley she is majoring in French.

This Week
odd lots to be
closed out at
Extremely Low
Prices

Misses and Small Women
Fourth Floor

11 Wool Dresses.... 5.95

25 Wool Dresses.... 8.95

18 Wool Dresses.... 10.95

Most of the 5.95 dresses are of flannel with short sleeves. Formerly 16.50 to 25.00.

Most of the 8.95 dresses are two-piece jerseys that were 16.50—light colors.

Others in flannel, etc.

15 Silk Dresses.... 8.95

Light and dark colors.

35 Silk Dresses.... 10.95

Light and dark colors.

15 Silk Dresses.... 19.75

Dark colors. Were \$35 to \$55.

GIRLS' DEPT., 2nd Floor

35 Wool Dresses.

Long and short sleeves, sizes 8 to 16 yrs. Were 10.00 to 19.75.... 5.95

BOYS' DEPT., 3rd Floor

Exactly 27 all wool, finely tailored 2-pant Suits, 14.95

Reduced from 22.50 to 30.00

Sizes 8 and 9 and 15 to 18 years

Byron E. Bailey
Company

The House That Children Build
41-53 Winter Street
BOSTON

ENGRAVERS' CODE HAS FIRM BASIS

Standard of Ethics Lays Stress on Fairness and Justice in Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO.—Indicative of the trend of the times in adoption of the professional, industrial and business worlds of codes of standards of practice, the American Photo Engravers' Association, with headquarters here, has given wide circulation to its own statement of ethics which includes conciliatory arbitration and mutual concession rather than force in the settlement of disagreements.

Justice and fair dealing should characterize every transaction "in the conduct of our business and in our relations with our competitors, our customers, and our employees," the code of ethics states.

Other Outstanding Citations:
"Prove to our competitors that we are as sincere and honest in all matters as we would wish them to be."

"Take no advantage of the ignorance of a customer, nor allow our employees or salesmen to do so."

"Refrain from and discourage the practice of disparaging the equipment, output or personality of a competitor."

"Maintain such a friendly attitude toward competitors as will enable you to meet them and discuss frankly the means whereby they may be effectively discouraged."

"Refuse to pay bribes or 'commissions' to buyers, purchasing agents or others who may thus be induced to place orders with us. Business so acquired is sure to develop undesirable characteristics."

"When a new photo-engraving establishment enters the competitive field, it should be the duty and privilege of those already in the field to establish, as early as possible, the most cordial and friendly relations with the management. Show clearly a desire to be of friendly service in avoiding possible pitfalls, and in other ways evidence a sincere friendship."

Incisive Highest Ideals
"In our dealings with our workmen let us ever be mindful that there is resting on us, as employers, a grave responsibility. For we should by example and precept endeavor to inculcate the highest ideals of manhood and character, and emphasize the responsibility of every thinking man as a citizen of the United States of America, for the rightful discharge of his duties thereunder."

"A fair wage for a fair day's work should be the thought in fixing the rates of pay for our employees, and the due regard to general living conditions."

"We should recognize that only by training all the apprentices which trade customs allow, can there be maintained a sufficient body of men and character, and emphasize the responsibility of every thinking man as a citizen of the United States of America, for the rightful discharge of his duties thereunder."

"Let the photo-engraver be ever diligent in business, quick to perceive the good and alert to the evil; ever mindful of the rights of others; as quick to take blame as to place it on others; courteous and considerate of others, particularly if they be less fortunate than himself; in every way a true American gentleman."

ART
Harley Perkins Exhibits
This is one of those rare occasions when the reviewer holds forth and becomes the reviewer. Mr. Perkins' talent as a painter through many exhibitions in which he has appeared in the past. Now he exhibits in solitary fashion. A good show indeed at Doll and Richards', on Newbury Street.

That Mr. Perkins prefers to emerge, or shall we say, go off on a tangent toward newer ways of seeing and saying things, is a fact that is regretted by some of his friends. Being a "modern" is not an easy matter in Boston, where a taste for the traditional is deeply rooted. Those who break away and come up for fresh air and sunlight seem to show a lack of appreciation and respect for the past, to say the least. It is a little late now, however, to apologize or attempt to account for the "modern" viewpoint for it has been accepted for what it is worth by the more energetic artists of the day. Nor are they under any illusions as to its unlimited possibilities. Being modern seems to them to be a way of adding freshness of vision and method to what has gone before. And it is just this exhilarating quality that we sense in the work of Mr. Perkins and the younger group to which he belongs.

An excursion north during the summer was a productive one. Wherever the artist goes he brings himself to his subject, and so we discover Canada and Maine through the individual imagination of this artist. There are rambling roads, rolling hills, angular rooftops, solidly constructed, firmly composed against backgrounds

of luminous, clouded, gray skies. There is a consistent continuity in the surfaces that fold into one another. The palette is blonder, but with a vigor in the relationship of the parts to one another. The effect in most instances is a strong and penetrating one. One picture called "Spire" has astonishing strength in the placing in slightly varied attitudes a group of pointed trees.

In the matter of color, Mr. Perkins has let the brighter tones of his earlier pictures give way to more neutral, less obvious effects. Color is less a surface matter, an impressionistic consideration, now it enters deeply into the structure and form, it is part of the building material. The artist searches for something that is more than a mere decorative effect. He abandons the apparent and searches for the hidden significance. There is a roughness in the character of the picture as a result, almost a merciless neglect of detail. Things are sought out for their broader aspect, for their symbolic connotation of human emotion and experience. It is not a small ambition on the part of the painter. He must always be alive to situations. He must be prepared to adapt a suitable technique to the demands of the situation. This is scarcely in accord with the formula methods of the academically trained.

Mr. Perkins has succeeded in certain pictures more than he has in others in presenting the essential character of the subject. There is enough fine material, however, in this exhibit to establish him as one of the truly significant "moderns" in New England.

Boston Art Notes
At the Vose Galleries in Copley Square, there are shown some decorative flower paintings by Hammond Ahl. This artist finds in the grouping of the beautiful garden flowers attractive arrangements that lend themselves to the more ornamental type of painting. He is generous in the use of rich color that emerges luxuriously from the floral patterns.

At the same gallery there are shown some interesting etchings by various artists, including Norman Clark, Charles Cain, John Dix, Carl Runquist, Blomstedt, and Margaret Kirmse. In a third exhibiting room there are on view oil paintings by various artists. Among them is an interesting landscape by N. Fehin who made his Boston debut last season.

At the Casson Galleries in Copley Square there are the oils by Isaac Casper. This painter lends romance and fancy to the canvas. His imagination turns to the more poetic and fantastic side of life. His absorbing compositions and delicate elusive color attract the observer to his things.

In addition there are at Casson's colorful wood block prints by Elizabeth Keith. This craftsman seems to have been effective in reviving certain of the forgotten secrets of the old Japanese wood block craft. She seems to have felt not only the necessity of the particular case as it was practiced by these supreme print makers of the past, but she has caught the charm of sentiment and the delicate beauties of the landscape that were their source of inspiration.

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is a group of drypoints and etchings by Frank Benson. They are the most recently published of the prints by this artist.

SAYS PROHIBITION IS NOT PARTY ISSUE
Representative Tilson Calls Efforts to Lug It In Absurd

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut and Fiorella La Guardia of New York, speaking at a Republican rally here yesterday, declared that prohibition was not one of the issues of the present political campaign, despite the efforts on the part of Democratic leaders to make it one.

"It is absurd to lug in prohibition as one of the campaign issues," Representative Tilson said, pointing to the division on that question among the Democratic and Republican legislators in Washington.

"This is not a party issue," he continued, "for there are just as many 'dry' Democrats as there are 'wet' ones and just as many 'dry' Republicans as there are 'wet' ones."

Representative La Guardia said he was making no promises as to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, as such would be futile in view of the overwhelming odds. Both representatives favored modification of the present immigration law.

"PREVENTION" WEEK REDUCES THE LOSSES
AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 18 (Special)—Saving of \$33,000 to property owners in Maine was reported to the Governor by Wilbur D. Spencer, insurance commissioner, in commenting upon the results of the Maine observance of "Fire Prevention Week." The commissioner said the average weekly fire loss was \$40,000, but that this was reduced to \$7,162 for the week during which schools, churches, newspapers and fire departments urged the public to use care in building fires.

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In the Lighter Vein

ONE REASON
"Why is Ireland a rich country?"
"Her capital is Dublin."

DIFFERENT NOW
Father: "When I was your age I didn't get the luxuries that you are accustomed to."
Youngest in the Family: "But it's different now that you are living with us, isn't it?"

REBUTED
"You say that steel wool doesn't come from hydraulic rams?"
"No. It comes from sheep grazing on Iron Mountain."

UPKEEP
"Is your car hard to start?"
"No, but I certainly have to work to keep it going!"

MAKE BELIEVE
"What is that button for?"
"That's where I ring for the servants."
"What, you have servants?"
"No, but that's no reason why I shouldn't enjoy ringing for them!"

ENOUGH SAID
Head of the House: "Who told you to put that paper on the wall?"
Decorator: "Your wife, sir."
Head of the House (mildly): "Pretty, isn't it?"—Wall Street Journal.

GREEN GOLF
"And what are you doing on the green this time of the mornin', lad?"
"Sure an' I just came out to putter around!"—California Pelican.

BLACK DIAMONDS
Polished hard coal is said to make an excellent substitute for jet in the manufacture of rings. The one drawback, of course, is the prohibitive cost.—Judge.

AT THE ZOO
"An' what may you creature be?" the visitor asked the keeper.
"That's an American mouse," replied the man.
"A mouse?" exclaimed the visitor.
"Hoos, mon, show me an American rat!"—Tribune.

CANADA OFFERS BRITAIN OPENINGS
Sir James Craig Sees in It Outlet for Population

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The possibility of doing "something big" to ease Great Britain's industrial situation and at the same time "to fill a much felt want" for additional population in all the nine provinces of Canada is advocated by Sir James Craig, Premier of the Province of Ontario, who has just returned here from America.

Interviewed on his arrival in London, Sir James declared that Canada is a "wonderful country and a natural outlet for Britain's surplus population."

Sir James went on to contrast the "conditions prevailing in our own overcrowded towns" with the "millions of undeveloped acres and unlimited mineral resources lying in the same latitude as ourselves under the British flag."

Sir James added that should W. L. Mackenzie King put forward proposals in this direction during the coming empire conference, Britain would find it to its advantage and the advantage of empire consolidation to give them the most favorable consideration.

CHEVROLET BREAKS RECORDS
DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Chevrolet Motor Company shattered two records during September, when it produced 1,153 passenger cars and trucks and attained a total of \$81,281 units for the first nine months of 1926, eclipsing the half-million production of the entire 15 months of 1925, Chevrolet's greatest year.

Betty Kay
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Where they know how to fit corsets

Third

Art News and Comment

"THE COMMON LAW"

Violet Oakley's
New Murals Shown
in Philadelphia

Philadelphia Special Correspondence
THE title, "The Opening of the Book of the Law," has been given by Violet Oakley to her series of 16 mural panels for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, shown for the first time in the copy of the Supreme Court Room in the Pennsylvania State Building at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

This copied room was specially built to exhibit these paintings by Miss Oakley, together with the reproductions in color of her previous work for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, comprising the 18 panels for the Governor's Reception Room, "The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual," and the nine panels for the Senate Chamber entitled, "The Creation and Preservation of the Union." This new series is the climax of what would generally be regarded as a life work.

Although Miss Oakley was commissioned in 1911 to execute the murals, her research work in amassing the material for the historical survey has been in progress since she first took over the colossal task of painting the decorations for the various chambers of the State Capitol.

Her search through the libraries taught her that, strange as it might seem, no consecutive history of world law was ever compiled. She tells how she journeyed to Oxford, and how in one of the famous libraries, armed with a note of introduction to the head librarian, she made known her modest wish to read a history of the law. Simple though the request might seem to the artist, the librarian was nonplussed. Such a book, he told her, had never been written. And so there began the long search through many tomes such as Sir Thomas Malleson's "Materials for a History of the Law."

The more the artist read about the law, the more convinced she became that its development was virtually a musical progression. She chose eight notes which to her symbolized the law's advance through the centuries, and playing upon these notes developed the theme of her mural series.

The notes, as they appear in paint, depict various episodes, beginning with "Divine Law," and passing through the "Law of Nature," "Revealed Law," "Law of Reason," "Common Law," "Law of Nations," and "International Law" back again to the initial inspiration of "Divine Law."

The first of the murals strikes the tempo of the series, both in character and in color symbolism. It is a huge page in what might be some ancient illuminated scroll, with cherubim and seraphim about the interlocked letters L-A-W. Red is for divine love and blue for wisdom, symbols of the L and the W. The beginning and end of the word law.

Each panel is similarly treated, the subject appearing above an illuminated inscription from the writings or sayings of some great law-giver of the world's history.

After the opening panel, Divine Law comes the vision of the Golden Age, followed by three panels dealing with "Revealed Law," and tracing the legal conception first as the prerogative of Deity, with the worldy king the judge but not the law-giver; second as law revealed by God directly to a prophet, a fiery law; third as the quiet teaching of Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

Many of the figures appearing in the third panel of the "Revealed Law" group have been studied from the old town of Trier living today the same life as in Biblical times.

A more definite historical treatment of episodes begins with the first panel in the group playing about the note of the "Law of Reason." Here we see Justinian, in the church of his building, dedicating to the service of mankind his completed code of the Roman Law. The text below the picture contains a quotation from Dante on Justinian, and another from Blackstone, thus introducing that great law-maker who appears as the central figure in a triple panel dealing with the "Common Law."

The figure of Blackstone is inspired by the statue in the law library at All Souls' College, Oxford, and the library itself is used as background.

Next in order comes "William Penn as Law Giver," then appear visions of the Law of Nations, symbolized by a tribute to James Wilson with a background of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, and a similar eulogy of John Marshall with the environment of Washington.

With the International Court at The Hague and the destruction of naval armaments as panels typifying the era of International Law, the series passes once more to the high level of Divine Law and merges with the opening panel.

So inseparable are the literary and artistic conceptions of the work, so highly symbolic the design that to appreciate the series to the fullest one must read the text while viewing the decorations.

Two passages are especially well chosen. One in connection with equity in Pennsylvania is based on a quotation from Lloyd's "Early Courts of Pennsylvania," and stresses the likeness of law to music. It reads: "Some reformation of our procedure belongs to the future. Of that we may be certain. It is impossible to imagine that our technical and complicated practice will not fall some day of its own weight and be replaced by a procedure clearer, simpler and more scientific. In that Golden Age when the practice of law will be a pleasant diversion, and the bringing of a suit the opening bar of a symphony, if one of our learned profession now living is permitted as a shade to revisit the scene of his earthly struggles, he will be able, perhaps, to recognize traces of Equity Procedure, but the Common Law actions will belong as completely to the past as himself."

But the practice and meaning of law as the world is beginning to understand it, are noticed in the pas-



Panel 9, 10, and 11 of Violet Oakley's Series of Decorations for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Top Panel Above Represented is an Apothecosis of Sir William Blackstone, the Great Expounder of the Common Law of England to the Students of Oxford University. In the Background is shown the Law Library of All Souls' College. The Side Panels, Blackstone's Commentaries, are Illuminated Quotations Showing the Relation of Divine Law, Natural Law, and Human Law.

New York Exhibitions

By RALPH FLINT

New York

HERE are strange things afoot in the city of New York.

The newly inaugurated art season wants as yet a really sizable exhibition to make it a complete go. It is peering along with a number of little affairs, affable and sufficiently rewarding, but on the whole too tentative in temper to make any real stir.

Something notable, clamorous, and irresistible scintillating is required to stir up the townfolk to a serious consideration of aesthetics. Wandering through the newly opened galleries is still a rather lonesome progress and the dealers are quite open in their complaints of tardy patronage.

Years ago, and yet not so long as you might imagine, the New York art season, like the theatrical season, came politely and promptly in being smack after Labor Day. But then the motorcar, and still something of a plaything and people had not fallen into the way of rushing smartly about from place to place for a greater part of the year. The effect of the "mauve nineties" was still heavy upon the land, and the purchases of objects of art was a very serious business, with the responsibility of maintaining one's prestige aesthetically as important as reneuing subscriptions to the opera and distinguished charities.

Art was deemed a worthy business and brought sure dividends. But today it has become a fortuitous affair, requiring ready wit and skill to maintain any kind of balance or understanding, that the comfortable order of patron is being scared off to a certain extent. It is like turning suddenly from the pleasant expanse of croquet to the vivid sorcery of expert tennis.

An interesting exhibition, requiring no particular understanding of fancy frills or furtive fiddlers, is at the Anderson Galleries, where paintings and drawings by Francis Hals of strange Tibetan and Indian types are on view. These portrait studies were made under great difficulties during the last Mount Everest Expedition in 1924, and they are vivid sidelights on the exact nature of that highly adventurous affair. Mr. Hals is an English artist, and offers his work with confidence that the American people will find his painted record of value. These various racial studies are solidly attended to, and they make plain in Kipling's manner many points of interest to the student of things eastern. Here is a Red Lama, a proud Maharajah, a Tibetan girl of Chinese extraction, a Nepalese bazaar girl, a coolie;

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Something notable, clamorous, and irresistible scintillating is required to stir up the townfolk to a serious consideration of aesthetics. Wandering through the newly opened galleries is still a rather lonesome progress and the dealers are quite open in their complaints of tardy patronage.

Years ago, and yet not so long as you might imagine, the New York art season, like the theatrical season, came politely and promptly in being smack after Labor Day. But then the motorcar, and still something of a plaything and people had not fallen into the way of rushing smartly about from place to place for a greater part of the year. The effect of the "mauve nineties" was still heavy upon the land, and the purchases of objects of art was a very serious business, with the responsibility of maintaining one's prestige aesthetically as important as reneuing subscriptions to the opera and distinguished charities.

Art was deemed a worthy business and brought sure dividends. But today it has become a fortuitous affair, requiring ready wit and skill to maintain any kind of balance or understanding, that the comfortable order of patron is being scared off to a certain extent. It is like turning suddenly from the pleasant expanse of croquet to the vivid sorcery of expert tennis.

An interesting exhibition, requiring no particular understanding of fancy frills or furtive fiddlers, is at the Anderson Galleries, where paintings and drawings by Francis Hals of strange Tibetan and Indian types are on view. These portrait studies were made under great difficulties during the last Mount Everest Expedition in 1924, and they are vivid sidelights on the exact nature of that highly adventurous affair. Mr. Hals is an English artist, and offers his work with confidence that the American people will find his painted record of value. These various racial studies are solidly attended to, and they make plain in Kipling's manner many points of interest to the student of things eastern. Here is a Red Lama, a proud Maharajah, a Tibetan girl of Chinese extraction, a Nepalese bazaar girl, a coolie;

and gossip with all the fine flavor of Sings and Yeats and the rest of that rare band of Irish rhapsodists. Mr. Conroy gets quite lovely color subtleties into his work which make up in a great measure for certain deficiencies in drawing, but for the most part his equipment is sufficient unto his needs. Two portraits are shown in conjunction with the peasant studies, but it is in his sympathetic studies of the people that he is most successful.

Other exhibitions include the little group of sensitively washed-in water colors by Addison Burbank at the Ferragil Galleries, where also a pleasing series of period mantelpiece pictures by Mark Hafner is on view; the annual exhibition at the art center of work by the seven societies resident there; a group of English garden scenes by four English artists at Harlow's; an interesting selection of young modernists—at Valentine Dunsing's in East Fifty-seventh Street; a group of contemporary American paintings selected by L. B. Gillet at the Macbeth Galleries; and a group of water colors by J. J. Hafner (Grand Prize of Rome student) and a comprehensive selection of Zorn etchings at the Knoedler Galleries. Mr. Burbank reveals himself an artist of very decided viewpoint and equipment, and while his work is slight in many respects, it presents a sturdy talent in the making.

He furthermore paints with freedom and distinction not usually associated with one who has followed the path of illustration for any length

of time, and he is possessed with a marked lyric feeling for romantic landscape that makes him well worth watching. The four English artists, whose paintings all deal with the picturesque thatched cottages to be found in the various English shires, are A. Molyneux Stannard, James Matthews, Sylvester Stannard and Claude Strachan. Among the men represented in the Dunsing show are George C. Ault, Charles Demuth, Emil Branchard, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Henry Schnakenberg, and Alexander Brook. Mr. Kuniyoshi's still life painting is as fine a thing as has ever come from his modernistic hand, and Mr. Brook's flower piece is also his best work to date—a robust, well-considered piece of painting in every way.

eminent work by Titian. There are unmistakable signs of restoration in parts of the picture, more especially in the background, but these retouches do not seriously detract from the impressive effect.

Dr. Hofstad de Groot, Dutch expert, who has just paid a visit to Copenhagen, also expresses his faith in the newly acquired Titian which he describes as "a glorious picture."

The Danish State Art Gallery is now able to show three works by Titian, one being a portrait dating from the artist's younger years, when he was still much influenced by Giorgione, lent by the Glyptothek of Copenhagen, and another portrait, also of an unknown man. A large part of the price paid for the new Titian has been contributed by the Carlsberg Fund.

New Titian for Denmark

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—A "Portrait of an Unknown Man" by Titian has been acquired for the State Art Gallery of Denmark at a cost of \$100,000.

A few writers are of the opinion that Tintoretto is the author of this portrait, but the weight of authority is now in favor of Titian.

Karl Madsen, the former Director of the Danish State Gallery, believes that the portrait was painted about 1540, and Dr. Rodet of Berlin lends the picture as a characteristic and

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Prizes Awarded at
Carnegie International

PITTSBURGH—A young Italian artist, Ferruccio Ferrazzi, of Rome, was awarded first prize in the Twenty-fifth International Exhibition of Paintings which opened Oct. 14 at Carnegie Institute. The prize is \$1500. The title of the painting which won the award is "Hortus and Fabiola." K. X. Roussel of Paris, France, carried off the second prize of \$1000 for his painting, "Fanny and Nymph Under a Tree." The third prize of \$500 went to Robert Spencer of New Hope, Penn.

First honorable mention, which carries with it a prize of \$300 was won by Max Kuehne of New York City. John Carroll of Woodstock, New York; Dod Procter (Mrs. Ernest Procter) of Cornwall, Eng.; and Antoina Falstauer of Salzburg, Austria, were also awarded honorable mentions. A special prize of \$500, offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for a garden picture, was awarded to Walter Sickert of London, Eng.

There are 372 paintings in the exhibition. Of this total 288 are from Europe and 104 from America. There are 15 nations represented, the largest number in the history of the international. The nations in the order of the number of paintings contributed by each are as follows: United States, France, Italy, Great Britain, Spain, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania.

A feature of this year's exhibition is a one-man show of a group of paintings by Giovanni Romagnoli, one of the younger artists of Italy. He is a teacher in the Academy at Bologna. He was awarded second prize in the Twenty-third International and served on the Jury of Award for the present exhibition. He is to remain in Pittsburgh for some months as a visiting instructor in painting at the College of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The Carnegie International was begun in 1896 and each year since that time, with the exception of the five years of the Great War, an exhibition has been held. It is the only one of its kind on the American continent and, in fact, the only annual international exhibition in the world, since the Venetian International is held only every two years. During the last 30 years the Pittsburgh Salon has introduced many of the outstanding figures of European art to America.

The exhibition will continue through Dec. 5. Immediately thereafter a group of approximately 150 of the European paintings will be shown at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Jan. 4 through Feb. 14, 1927, and at the Art Institute of Chicago, from March 7 to April 18. Under the terms of Andrew Carnegie's gift of the institute to the City of Pittsburgh, the exhibition will be "free to the people."

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Where Can the Line Be Drawn?

JUST where the line is crossed between poetry and prose has never been finally explained, nor what is the essential difference. For this there is ample excuse, for despite all that has been said to the contrary, our standards of literature, poetry and prose are not permanent but are subject to periodic change. Even the comparatively modern poets find scant support and appreciation from the ultra-modernists. What was said of Longfellow, by William Watson, may be as truly said of others who were once regarded as pre-eminent in the field of pure poetry:

Threshbare his songs seem now to later ken;
They were worn threshbare next the hearts of men.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to quote, without comment, Longfellow's own observation, for it seems to be quite pertinent:

"For next to being a poet is the power to understand one."

Many examples might be quoted to show how the tables have been turned. "With malice towards none; with charity for all," this we speak of as one of the finest examples of prose writing. Compare this with some lines of Robert Frost, one of the premier American poets of this generation:

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,
It totters when she licks it with her tongue,
I shan't be gone long—You come too.

If this is poetry—and it is—then is not the Lincoln quotation also poetry?

Or consider this excerpt from Henry Van Dyke:

"The stars shone and faded; the sun rose and set; the roses bloomed and fell in the garden; the birds sang and slept among the jasmine-bowers."

This, too, is poetry. A mere prosaist would have written, "And so the days passed."

It is hardly necessary to say that poetry does not have to be rhymed and metrical to be poetry; or, that not all rhymed and metrical verse is poetry. Neither is it true that what is said under the stress of fine emotion is poetry. It is true, however, that one may feel the poetry of a situation, an experience, or a vision, and yet not be able to express oneself poetically. What a wonderful sunset! exclaimed a lady as she stood entranced at a silent drama in color into which Mount Occurra thrust her tormented stones. She fully experienced the emotion of the moment, but she did not express it poetically.

A giant mass of molten stone,
In the glowing furnace of the sun

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By RALPH BERGENGREN

The MAIL BAG

Dear Editor:

My children enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' pages of the Monitor so much that they thought they would like to send you a game we play occasionally.

One winter instead of the usual bedtime story I read the children a series of books called "Little Folks



"Yes, it surprised them all greatly, besides."



WHEN LOUD THE WIND AND GRAY THE
SKY
A-WORKING AT MY BENCH AM I.
I MEND MY SISTER'S BROKEN TOYS
AND THOSE OF OTHER GIRLS AND BOYS.
AND OFTENTIMES MY MOTHER TOO
WILL HAVE SOME WORK FOR ME TO DO.

Bright-Eyes Goes A-Traveling

Snubs, Our Dog

"So am I," said the cook. "England's all right in summer, but I'm like the swallows—give me the tropics and plenty of sunshine in winter."

And then Bright-Eyes again set out—to a reedy vale in the distance, which was his destination. As he flew, glancing and sliding and twirling, he uttered a series of chirps and warbled a lark.

Now this is what I'd like to know,
So tell me, if you please,
Who wipes it off the face and hands
Of all the honey-bees?
Do you suppose their queen makes
them
Stand underneath a flower,
Till dewdrops, flung by morning
breezes,
Give them a perfumed shower?

Mary Harris West.

"Oh, I should like to post it," Peggy said, and she skipped away down the road, over the cross roads and on past Mrs. Brown's to the pillar box.

Now when Peggy came back Mrs. Brown was standing at the gate, and Peggy's face was so happy and smiling that she said:

"Why, you're just the very little girl I'm wanting. Jack and Brian are having such a good time playing

Just Like Mother's
TOYS
FOR
LITTLE FOLKS
 are so useful you made
 with bright colored yarn
 50 cts. Delivered

The Boss and I went over to see Jimmie this afternoon and he seemed very glad to see us and acted as though he was ready for a lively frolic ~

But fiddlesticks, they soon sat down and began talking about football and then I couldn't interest them in a frolic or anything else ~

Finally I decided that if I could give them a big surprise they might change the subject - So I took a stroll and let them talk about fifteen minutes

Then I got a good start and dashed between them as fast as I could go ~

Yow! It surprised them all right - and started a frolic besides!

END OF CHAPTER

Old Sixty

The figures of a clock are chalked on the playground in a large circle. If this cannot be done, mark the figures on slips of paper and lay them around, keeping them in position with small stones. One player is then counted out to be the Clock Tower.

The Clock Tower stands in the center of the ring, silently counting 60 while the other players run around outside the circle, chanting:

Ye old Clock Tower
Pray tell us the hour;
Time for work, or time for fun,
Time to walk, or time to run.

When the Tower player calls out "Sixty!" there is a great scramble of the other players to stand on one

The Home of
TOYS

BOYS

EDUCATIONAL

"A Universal Second Tongue for the Schools of All Countries"

By ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL

THE present moment the two languages from which translations into Japanese are most considerably made are Russian and French. Contrary to the natural presumption, comparatively little translating from English is being—or, indeed, has been—done in Japan. The explanation of this is, of course, the widespread knowledge of English, and to a lesser extent of German, in Japan, original sources are nearly always resorted to by lovers of English and German literature, and so the need for translation is minimized.

Of course nothing could better demonstrate the extent to which the English language is known in Japan today than the statement that there is little need to translate from it in order to meet the requirements of educated Japanese. It is worth noting, too, at this point, that Mr. Hirota puts German as a close second to English in the connection.

The commercial language of Russia has been German. That is to say, almost every Russian banker, business man or public official who knew any other language but his own—and they all did—knew German. He might know French, he might know English; but these were possibilities, whereas German was a certainty. Putting the case differently, the most useful language, other than Russian, that a man could know when he was in Russia (in 1917-18), was German.

Let us look this Russian situation squarely in the face. Up to the present time, an education has practically been denied this table of the peasant. But henceforth a change is certain. These Russians will ultimately know how to read and write their own language as they gradually emerge from present illiteracy. But some other language, about which will be taught in their schools? And the same query is equally pertinent with respect to every other nation on the globe, which English-speaking countries are henceforth to maintain business or social relations.

Need in Sixteenth Century
Think how the lack of a common language embarrassed the men who sat around the World's Council table in Paris, after the war—men of exceptional education, some of them Under Secretary of State. In 1919, Paul Scott Monro, who had been in Paris to the Chicago Daily News as follows:

With the aid of an interpreter, each delegate has so far used the language of his own choice. Several of the delegates have used two languages.

Premier Clemenceau addressed President Wilson in English and then turned to explain in French the drift of his argument to M. Pichon and M. Klotz.

Foreign Minister Balfour, with ready facility, made several short speeches in French, and finished with an English translation of his own declaration.

Baron Romer spoke both in French and in English, and then whispered a translation in Italian to Premier Orlando.

President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Lansing made use only of English.

Imagine men engaged in the most momentous international conference in the history of mankind being so hampered—trying to get on "with the aid of an interpreter," and with the aid of one interpreter, and with English, French and Italian flying in alternate gusts across the table. It might smile, were it not so vitally serious. What a lightening of burdens—what a contribution to ease and accuracy and progress—would have resulted if these gentlemen had been able to have recourse to a language common to all of them.

In a dispatch to various newspapers from David Lawrence—known to be one of the ablest journalists in this country—dated Washington, April 2, 1919, in the course of a discussion of whether or not there had been taken place the first in a series of meetings between the United States and France, I find the following, which carries with it its own most unfortunate moral:

The press reports of the Peace Conference in Paris have given an impression of constant conflict between the French and American delegations. Unfortunately, the French and the American delegations, as well as most of the American correspondents, because of their inability to talk the French language, have not fully understood the French point of view.

Need in International Finance
In July, 1922, at the time when a highly important international financial conference was in progress in Paris—at which J. Pierpont Morgan was a participant—the special correspondent of the New York Times in that city called to that paper the following statement as officially coming from Mr. Morgan:

Early in the discussions of the committee it became apparent that there was a difference between the English and French texts of the reference from the Reparation Commission. This difference touched the matter, in that the French reading definitely prohibited the committee from giving consideration to the schedule of payments as now determined, thus preventing any practical recommendations as to the basis upon which a loan to a potentially solvent Germany might be devised. The English text, on the other hand, was susceptible of a broader interpretation.

There were assembled representatives of perhaps the most powerful banking interests in the world gathered together to endeavor to adjust one of the greatest problems of international finance known in the world's history up to that time; and yet we have the high authority of Mr. Morgan for the statement that one of the important stumbling-blocks in the way of effecting that adjustment was found to be the fact that at the very root of the matter lay a difference between the English and French texts.

These texts were undoubtedly

rejoinder on the security question, official circles here are advised that the Foreign Minister's knowledge of the French language, while sound and extensive, is said not to be sufficient to solve all the intricacies of French diplomatic style, in which delicate shades of language might be variously interpreted.

Extended comment on this is not required, of course. "Sound and extensive" is undoubtedly the knowledge of French Minister's knowledge, for ordinary uses, but nevertheless it is not sufficient to trust wholly to it in so important an emergency, and therefore had recourse to a personal conversation with the French Ambassador, in order to avoid possible serious misunderstanding. How greatly a nation would have been benefited had there been in use one standardized language, intimately known to both the German and the French representatives and their associates!

Need Indispensable
The facts above cited could be multiplied many times. They are indisputable—they are true. Now the question is: What will civilization do about this?

I advocate the immediate appointment by our own Government of a small commission, which with the co-operation of all other governments shall be requested. These international delegates should then assemble as soon as possible at some designated city and there decide upon the language to be chosen for international use and to be taught in all schools of all countries, side by side with the national language, whatever that may be.

It will cost little or nothing. It will involve no elaborate special machinery, but will harmonize quickly and easily with all existing national systems of public school instruction. In a word, it will simply be abandoning present haphazard methods of substituting for them a systematic and unanimous plan of international action.

What is the time that is likely to be involved in accomplishing results after putting this plan into execution? Five years will do much. Ten years will show vast progress. After five or ten years thereafter will bring substantially full fruition.

Let America, England, France, Germany, Italy and indeed all other nations join hands in this movement for an international common language, therefore, without delay. Let us begin, forthwith—in the interests of universal peace and prosperity—to tear down the "frontier" which men's hearts.

(First article appeared Oct. 11. An editorial on the subject appeared Aug. 23.)

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Beniamino Gigli (ben-yah-mé-nó-jé-tyé), an Italian tenor star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. He was recently awarded the Wolf emblem of Rome for his efforts toward the raising of 1,000,000 lire for relief funds.

Philomela (fil-o-mé-lah), name of a nightingale. Daughter of King Pandion of Athens, who is said to have been changed into a nightingale, or, as some authorities aver, into a swallow.

Leenwarden (lā-vā-den), capital of Friesland, Holland; 70 miles northeast of Amsterdam, about 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay.

Ticino (tē-chē-nō), a river in Switzerland and Italy, 154 miles long; also a canton in Switzerland, whose capital is Bellinzona.

Ajaccio (ah-yah-tyé-cho), seaport and capital of Corsica; birthplace of Napoleon.

Bordighera (bor-dē-gā-rā), a winter resort in the Italian Riviera, seven miles from San Remo, overlooking the Mediterranean.

The Leaven of a Countryside

Leicester, Mass.
Special Correspondence
Through the organizing, co-ordinating efforts of the director of education, G. B. Brown, a social and educational leaven has been working until the countryside has been permeated by fresh ideas. The work has been based on the primary schools, but its most remarkable manifestations have been in the realm of adult education.

The leaven of the organization of continuation and adult classes in Cumberland is, of necessity, flexibility. In a remote rural county teachers for this work are difficult to come upon. Despite this, however, there were classes last winter in 90 centers. They were of widely varying types. The custom was to inquire what teacher was available, and then build the class round him or her. The following examples show the variety and also the value of this work.

In a small mining village in an isolated, rough coalfield, two schoolmasters started a musical society. This became an operatic society, which, with wonderful success and enthusiasm, has produced cantatas and operettas at home and in the market town four miles away.

Other Types of Classes
Numerous other types of classes have been formed, and in places where nothing of the kind is yet possible the lecture club has proved effective. A corps of voluntary lecturers has been formed, the members of which go provided with lanterns and deliver lectures on various matters of local or other interest in localities otherwise unprovided with cultural opportunities.

Closely associated with the work are the workers' educational association and the university extension courses. In these classes the numbers have risen in three years from 35 to 800. The rural library is also a great asset; and the women's institutes are proving helpful in the work of first stimulating and then satisfying the desire for education.

A continuous expansion seems to be ahead for this new and vigorous cultural movement, which hopes to see every village in the county provided with a hall, a piano, a wireless set, a gramophone, a lantern and a stage, and a branch of a great library. The need for this activity is undoubted. Mr. Brown says that he has talked to farm youths who spend the evening—every evening—in winter playing dominoes. And they don't even keep the score or play "free and three" or "matador." They just sit their dominoes end to end till no more will go, and then they start afresh. They have found nothing else to do.

A fact to be remembered is that

a demand for further education can be discovered and fostered by the right people, where otherwise it might remain concealed. A striking example of this was provided in two letters received on the same day at the county education office. The first, from the parish council, was as follows: "At their meeting last night my council discussed your proposals with regard to evening classes in the village. They consider that there is no demand whatever." The other, from a schoolmaster, said: "I have made careful inquiries and so far I have 31 names for the evening class for the winter." Both these letters came from the same village!

Better Grouped
The three small rural schools in the county are being grouped so that the senior children can be concentrated in a central school where their education can be progressively guided. Without this concentration there would not be a male teacher in the whole county for the village schools are too small to warrant other teachers than mistresses. The aim is to have a good equipment not only for these central schools, but for all schools. Those in control believe that "every rural school should have a practical subject, a room, some kind—not a rigidly equipped, prison-like chamber, but a friendly, cheery, combination place, with its joiner's bench or two, its maps and pictures, its glue-pot and plasticine, its sewing machine, its hammer and test tubes, its sand-heaps and microscope." In a large school the aim is to provide three practical rooms—a manual training room, a domestic science room, and a laboratory.

By the tendency of the area. With this is combined a plentiful supply of books.

The chief aims of the schools are to create an appetite for knowledge, and an ability and a desire to pursue education in after years.

Story Words
Boycott
Subject to the effects of the system which bears his name was Capt. James Boycott, an Englishman who was land agent for Lord Erne in the district of Connemara, Ire. Because he evicted tenants for the nonpayment of rent, Boycott incurred the hostility of the Irish Land League, which induced the population round about to have nothing to do with him or his family. Finally Boycott was obliged to leave the country.

So great was the need in the language for a word to express just this idea, that "boycott" arose almost by popular acclaim in the fall of 1880. Not only in England, but in nearly every European country, the press seized upon the word "boycott" and incorporated it in the language. Thus there are forms of the word in French, Dutch, German and Russian.

Although at first the origin of "boycott" from a surname was indicated by capitalizing the initial B, as early as 1886 the lower case letter was adopted. For long, too, the word was classed as slang. It was only after being used by an eminent Irish scholar that lexicographers admitted "boycott" into the circle of the elect.

The Child's Introduction to Arts

TODAY a great many people are giving their children education in the various arts, not that later they may give violin concerts or exhibitions of aesthetic dancing, but to enrich their experience and quicken their appreciation.

These people realize that through the use of art as a medium, a child can express his thoughts and feelings, and in this expression can grow steadily. Intimacy with the arts brings a growing understanding of the activity and interests of those who love what is beautiful, and have expressed this love in the same arts the child is learning to use. Leisure hours for refreshment in later years are no problem, but a real joy and help to those whose child-thought has been lifted by this contact with art.

The other day a father said, "I don't send my child to school to learn falderols. He can learn those at home." "And what are the falderols?" he asked. The expected reply was that he was referring to instructions in music, painting, dramatics, etc. How tenaciously this old-fashioned idea persists—these lack of vision prevents gratitude that the schools are beginning to offer to the child the joy of growing through the arts!

Equipped
The more progressive schools have realized the big part the arts play in aiding the child's growth and are equipped to care for it. But even before the little ones enter these schools, parents can provide for them the joy and help of artistic expression. All we need to do is to supply the materials, surround the child with beauty, and quietly and patiently await the wonders that will evolve. If the child's art forms are to be creative and not imitative, give him paints, crayons, charcoal, large sheets of paper, brushes, clay, plasticine, turn on music, and be an audience for his stories and songs. The parent's role is to supply the inspiration and appreciation. Just showing a child what he can do is to take away his confidence, and to make him feel discouraged, however; if he sees we do not value his work, he may

lose interest in it also. It is a great incentive to him when we treasure the little things of clay he brings to us so glowingly.

But to appreciate constructively requires wisdom. Little children's pictures are largely symbolic. Upon viewing a beautiful sunset, most children will want to put their idea of it on paper. And it does not worry them if this representation is far from realistic. The wise mother knows this, and she does not limit the child's thought and feeling by saying as she draws a picture for him, "This is a house. Now you make one." She knows if the child expresses a desire to draw a house, it is far better to say, "Show me what kind of house you like."

See for Himself
It is very helpful for a child to be able to look at his drawings or paintings for a few days. He thus sometimes is able to see his own mistakes. For this purpose the parent who wishes to be wisely helpful can find for the child an old screen upon which to pin the papers or to which they can be clipped.

Still another function in the child's art education falls to the parent, and that is to make the child's home surroundings as beautiful and harmonious as possible, in order to stimulate good taste. Sing the lovely folk songs and lullabies to the youngsters, and put records of this kind on the victrola, so that they will know there is other music besides jazz. Play the "Blue Danube" and other lovely rhythmic music, and allow the child to dance, unobstructed. Then they will almost forget the temporarily popular unlovely dances. The pictures on our walls ought to add to the beauty of our homes. Inexpensive prints of masterpieces can be easily secured. Although there should be few pictures in the children's rooms, these should also be selected with great care. A good idea is to have the frames made with removable backs, so that the pictures can be changed occasionally, as we are apt to take little notice of what we become accustomed to. Very little children are attracted by colored pictures, and they like best pictures of children

and animals. Fortunately there are many beautiful pictures of this kind. There should be a place in the busiest home for the story or reading hour, when we can read or tell the children fairy stories, or "realistic" tales from many lands. The gruesome and fearsome elements should always be avoided. The children also, with little encouragement, will "make up" stories of their own. Sometimes they can dramatize the best known stories. How the youngsters love to do this! And often they display considerable histrionic ability. Sometimes, to celebrate a birthday or other festive occasion, the children may want to stage a more elaborate story. Let them make an attempt at painting scenery and fashioning costumes for themselves. Here again, we must keep as much as possible in the background, allowing the youngsters to work out their own ideas with a minimum of help from us. Our part once more is to supply the encouragement and appreciation.

Prof. Alfred Zimmermann, President of the School of International Studies at Geneva, Switzerland. Professor Zimmermann is working out a remarkable experiment in the field of Education. Two Hundred Men and Women Students, Representing Many Countries, Hear Lectures on International Subjects Given by Eminent Authorities Under the Auspices of His School.

Are We Thoughtful With Our Neighbor's Children?
Chevy Chase, Md.
Special Correspondence
IT OCCURS to me that sometimes I, as mothers of our own children, help to spoil the children of other mothers. I wonder, too, if those of us who have not the joy of children of our own, are not a bit careless about our behavior to the children of others.

We do not want to spoil our own children; we seldom do so intentionally. Neither do we intend to spoil the good habits of other children. We do not wish in any manner to be an aid in helping to form a habit that is not good in any child, our own or someone else's. Yet, now that I sit down to ponder this matter a bit, I notice that many times I have said that some child with whom I have been thrown into contact often is troublesome because of some one or two little habits.

After all, what really starts Hilda's bad habits? She is a very good child as soon as she enters the door. The first time we heard her do this, weren't we shocked? We were. And we have usually learned that the neighbor himself started this little occurrence. The first few times he gave her a penny, because he thought she was a dear child, perhaps, or a clever child. The fact remains that Hilda found it fun to have money given to her. Not that she needed money. She knew the value of it. But because the neighbor gave her money a few times, she thought she would ask for it when he failed to think of it.

Asking for Money
And then, weren't we surprised when we learned that Hilda and the children with whom she played on the front lawn had begun asking passers-by for money. And that many times these strangers had smilingly given them money. How embarrassing it was for us mothers to be forced to undo this habit! To ask the neighbors and acquaintances to refrain from giving the children money should they ask for it. To make the little ones pay back nickels and pennies we learned they had asked for.

It would be so much more to every mother's liking if each of us other mothers, each of us who come in contact with children, would explain to them the inadvisability of asking for money. The children would understand almost immediately: they are alert; and a habit would not form in the average child. We mothers have often been much embarrassed when we have taken little Billy to call with us. The first thing he did was to ask Mrs. Smith for a piece of cake. Weren't we surprised? We were. Yet, when we learned the matter down, we learned that Mrs. Smith often called Billy or other children into the house and treated them to cake. It developed that Billy had one day asked Mrs. Smith for cake, because, evidently, he feared she was not going to feed him. This little occurrence happened several times after that first time, and Mrs. Smith did not like to refuse.

Instead of the condemning Mrs. Smith, we might well look to our own actions when little children ask us for anything.

Of course we don't mind. We do not begrudge the child a piece of cake or candy. We know neither will really hurt. And we enjoy watching him or her enjoy the cake. What is a slice of cake, anyway? We have lots of it!

But after a time, and repeated requests from the little one, we may find it getting irksome. How apt we are to tell someone that Johnny, or Billy, or Eddie is becoming a bore, saying asking for cake when he comes to the house. But by a firm refusal we might have stopped the habit before it formed. We take time to amuse the little ones who come to see us. We would take time to explain about how a child should be visiting us. We seldom have candy at home. Yet she asks for it, and we think just once or just a little bit won't hurt this one time. She does not often get out to see us. The next time she comes, Gracie really expects that bit of indulgence and is apt to dwell on it in anticipation.

And again, to the alert thought of the child, who may be at the house when he thinks all that his parents do is to correct him with "No" and "Don't do that." This indulgence may have a tendency to make him feel that mother is wrong in some way.

Altogether, isn't it well to watch ourselves in our dealings with little friends and neighbors? It is so much better to take a chance of "hurting" another mother's feelings than to help form obnoxious habits in their children. The right sort of mother will thank us, aware that we are merely helping her keep her children from becoming tiresome to others. Every mother of us wants other people to like our children, and one way to have them well liked is to teach them not to make themselves unwelcome because of some obnoxious little habit.

A. P. McP.

Music Contests for Excellence Rather Than Competition

THE motive of the work of the New York music week association is to prove music a great force for universal peace. There has been "much talk of community singing bringing the people together," said Miss Isabel Lowden, director of the association. "But it was not through great choruses nor industry that music was to touch the hearts of individuals. It must be by individual expression uniting many in a common cause through a medium that all races, creeds, and nations can understand without an interpreter."

Since the organization of the association for such a purpose in 1923, yearly non-competitive contests for excellence have been held. The first year there were 3000 contestants; this year there were 10,000 of all classes, races, nationalities, and creeds who were able to be heard, and their efforts for achievement criticized.

The association has a definite policy of contests without competition. Such contests have met a response greater than competitive contests are able to get. Playing up to standards, not as personal rivals, developing individuality of purpose and sincerity in endeavor, gives strength to moral fiber for higher achievements. It tames out jealousy, envy, hate, resentment, in the desire to bring out the best in music, the universal language. Contests so motivated are sure to benefit all who enter into them. They are sure to bring about a welding together of all citizens in the one purpose to appreciate, produce and enjoy music of the best kind whether in the home, concert hall, school, or church; to recognize talent wherever found, and to aid in its expression.

The Works Inception

The story of the inception of the work is interesting. Miss Lowden had studied music, dramatic art and reading; she had maintained a studio to carry on her work and had done some newspaper writing as a music critic. In the spring of 1917 she offered her services to the Red Cross and was put to teach classes of public speakers. It was not long before she was removed from the classroom to become director of the bureau headquarters. In this position, she came into contact with all nationalities, especially soldiers who were sent out to tell their stories. They came under her supervision, for it was her work to help them tell their stories.

One day there came a boy with a fiddle. He could play, but he could not make a speech or be taught to make a speech. She told him to take his fiddle and play his message. He said, "All who heard him understood, and then the thought came to Miss Lowden, 'Music is the answer!'"

The incorporation of the association in 1923 was the next step. Then came the problem of reaching the people. Taking advantage of the division of the city into school districts, the association adopted the known boundaries of the 48 school districts in the five boroughs of Greater New York and appointed a chairman for each district. A syllabus was made and presented to those who desired to take part in the contests, and the work began. It met with immediate favor by the department of music of the Board of Education and was accepted by the schools.

The original system is still operating. From the syllabus can be made a choice of selection to be played or sung by individual or ensemble groups. Registration fees are \$1 and \$2.

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NEW YORK

[Illegible text]

RHODES LEADS THE BOWLING AVERAGES FOR 1926 SEASON

Carries Off This Honor for the Fourth Time Since 1920 in English Cricket—Yorkshire Veteran Uses the "Perfect-Length Spin," a Neglected Art

1921	E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire.....	11.18
1922	E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire.....	11.26
1923	G. M. Macaulay, Yorkshire.....	11.24
1924	G. W. Tate, Yorkshire.....	11.24
1925	G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire.....	11.24
1926	G. W. Tate, Yorkshire.....	11.24
1927	R. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire.....	14.86

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

—W. R. Rhodes, leader of the first-class English cricket bowling average, has been asked to give his own blow at the limitation imposed upon sportsmen in the matter of age, for he is now 46 years old.

"I might have been expected to follow precedent by quitting the arena here too this place again," England's greatest cricketer said, "but I neglected art of perfect-length spin, bowling reduced the pick of Australia." He added that he would play for Lancashire's representatives played heroically in that game at the Oval, but that he was glad to see the young cliffs are the men whose part in the victory is an imperishable memory.

Since Rhodes made his debut for Lancashire in 1906, he has won 1,000 runs and taken more than 1,000 wickets, and he has been called the "double" in 1925.

Following Rhodes in the list is J. Mercer, who has been playing since 1912 in Glamorganshire higher up in the county championship standing than it had ever been before. Richards, who has been playing since 1912 in Lancashire's victory in the competition, C. H. Parkin, Lancashire's who has been playing since 1912 in the county for league cricket, Tate, the only man ever to score 1000 runs and take more than 1,000 wickets, and he has been called the "double" in 1925, 1924 and 1923.

G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire, occurred in the list in 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, and 1920, and he has been called the "double" in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, and 1920. G. W. Tate, Yorkshire, occurred in the list in 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, and 1920, and he has been called the "double" in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, and 1920.

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1925:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1924:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1923:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1922:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1921:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

The following are the names of the players who have been called the "double" in 1920:

- J. Mercer, Glamorganshire
- C. H. Parkin, Lancashire
- G. W. Tate, Yorkshire
- G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire
- E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire
- E. W. Rhodes, Yorkshire

won fame, not only as a bowler, but as one of the very finest all-round players of all time.

For years ago he first performed the coveted "double event" of making more than 1000 runs and capturing more than 100 wickets, and this summer he repeated the feat for the fourth time.

The value of the feat is heightened by the fact that this year it came within the compass of only seven men—Rhodes, J. A. New-

whose consistent excellence for Gloucestershire makes it all the harder to comprehend why he was not included in the tests, when the condition of the wicket appeared ideal for his type of "trundling".

The appended list, arranged specially for the satisfaction of the sportsman, shows the figures for 1326 of all players who bowled more than 200 overs and secured an average of less than 50 runs per wicket. The list:

	Maiden			
	Overs	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets
W. L. Rhodes, Yorkshire.....	892.4	315	1709	115
.....	882.4	315	1709	115
.....	882.4	315	1709	115
.....	882.4	315	1709	115

W. Mercer, <i>Gloucestershire</i>	285	324	2159	129	16.86
Richard Tyldesley, <i>Lancashire</i>	285	324	2159	129	16.86
H. L. Parkin, <i>Lancashire</i>	285	324	2159	129	16.86
W. J. T. James, <i>Tate</i>	285	324	2159	129	16.86
G. M. Macaulay, <i>Yorkshire</i>	1114	298	2883	314	17.78
Harold R. Wood, <i>Nottinghamshire</i>	1114	298	2883	314	17.78
W. J. Parry, <i>Gloucestershire</i>	1114	298	2883	314	17.78
C. Wright, <i>Kent</i>	820	186	1920	102	16.86
W. J. Parry, <i>Gloucestershire</i>	820	186	1920	102	16.86
George Grey, <i>Leicestershire</i>	1604	367	2928	124	19.02
R. Ryan, <i>Gloucestershire</i>	1374	167	2107	119	18.59
H. Irvine, <i>Nottinghamshire</i>	1374	167	2107	119	18.59
J. C. White, <i>Somersetshire</i>	820	186	1920	102	16.86
W. J. Parry, <i>Gloucestershire</i>	820	186	1920	102	16.86

E. A. Macdonald, Lancashire.....	1177.4	222	3541	175	30.23
George Cox, Sussex.....	877.5	318	1675	82	20.42
G. A. Wedel, Gloucestershire.....	283	87	602	30	20.66
A. E. F. Gilligan, Sussex.....	685.2	181	1671	76	20.67
* J. W. Greenstock, Oxford University.....	292.5	45	933	45	20.73
			2240	180	20.77

A. P. Freeman, Kent.	1353.5	321	98	22	20.81
M. F. S. Jewell, Worcestershire.	188.2	98	468	22	20.82
F. J. Durston, Middlesex.	217	217	2063	99	20.82
Alec Skelding, Leicestershire.	872.1	100	953	45	21.17
T. L. Richmond, Nottinghamshire.	872.2	149	3156	149	21.18
C. L. Root, Worcestershire.	1253.4	423	2616	123	21.26
H. T. W. Harding, Kent.	297.2	81	722	33	21.67
J. S. Iddon, Lancashire.	435.5	137	1081	40	22.06
Powell, Middlesex.	297	33	623	26	22.35

F Roy Kilner, Yorkshire	1199.5	380	240	107	21.2
S G. Boyes, Hampshire	1199.5	380	240	108	21.2
S. G. Brown, Derbyshire	383.4	96	893	39	21.2
S. J. Staples, Nottinghamshire	1148.4	380	265	117	21.2
N. R. Currie, Warwickshire	780.1	280	1818	77	21.2
A. S. Waddington, Yorkshire	780.1	280	1818	77	21.2
A. C. Russell, Essex	780.1	280	1818	77	21.2
A. Mills, Gloucestershire	780.1	280	1818	77	21.2
J. O'Connor, Essex	780.1	280	1818	77	21.2
M. L. M. Carling, University	997.1	274	2379	100	21.2
G. M. Lee, Derbyshire	1014.2	299	1021	42	21.2
W. Astill, Leicester	1014.2	299	1021	42	21.2
P. G. H. Fearn, Surrey	1014.2	299	1021	42	21.2
P. G. H. Fearn, Surrey	1014.2	299	1021	42	21.2

R. S. T. Jagger, Cambridge University.	311.4	87	593	24	28.7
A. A. Norman, Hampshire.	127	127	127	127	28.7
Arthur Morton, Derbyshire.	588.5	180	123	49	28.6
H. A. Peach, Surrey.	978	282	2127	49	28.6
Emmott Roberts, Yorkshire.	127	127	127	127	28.6
S. Nichola, Essex.	1293.1	162	2127	87	28.6
W. M. Williams, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.6
*Nigel Hale, Middlesex.	1236.5	284	2108	119	28.67
W. G. Qualie, Warwickshire.	817.1	122	2216	65	28.67
Henry G. Gomersall, Essex.	260.3	127	445	28	28.67
*P. B. R. Brown, Sussex.	267.5	87	942	24	28.75
A. E. Thomas, Northamptonshire.	127	127	127	127	28.75
Henry G. Gomersall, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.75
S. Penley, Surrey.	923.2	172	2156	89	28.75
W. M. Williams, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.75
P. Dale, Leicestershire.	689.2	191	1212	49	28.75
*D. O. Allen, Middlesex.	430.4	91	1284	44	28.75
W. M. Williams, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.75
G. C. Wilson, Worcestershire.	445	125	1274	68	28.75
Frank Sibbes, Lancashire.	213.4	47	861	20	28.76
W. M. Williams, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.76
H. J. Palmer, Essex.	23.7	47	891	20	28.76
Dr. M. J. C. Cant, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.76
Y. Mordin, Northamptonshire.	270.3	42	888	40	28.87
S. S. Nicholson, Northamptonshire.	524.4	121	2127	49	28.87
Dr. M. J. C. Cant, Essex.	127	127	127	127	28.87

Alec Shipman, Leicestershire.....	282.3	66	777	26	29.88
* R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire.....	1092.2	249	3756	92	29.95
Bowles, Worcestershire.....	431.3	64	1417	47	30.14
A. C. T. Geary, Surrey.....	267	75	604	20	30.30
S. Worthington, Derbyshire.....	774.5	206	1723	57	30.22
C. V. Tarbox, Worcestershire.....	322.4	65	1135	37	30.75

Frank Watson, Lancashire.....	426.1	98	1115	36	30.97
*L. C. Eastman, Essex.....	542.5	128	1396	45	31.02
*G. T. S. Stevens, Middlesex.....	521.5	59	1769	57	31.03
A. S. Kennedy, Hampshire.....	1096.4	290	2714	87	31.19
T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire.....	793.4	163	2215	71	31.19
*W. N. McBride, Hampshire.....	350	74	1065	34	31.32
*J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire.....	460	142	978	31	31.38
*M. A. McCanlis, Surrey.....	356.4	79	1021	32	31.90

Frederick Barratt, Nottinghamshire.....	786.2	173	2112	66	32.00
Sinfield, Gloucestershire.....	569.3	153	1540	43	32.08
W. A. Flint, Nottinghamshire.....	396	85	1034	32	32.31
H. W. Ashdown, Kent.....	576.4	150	1214	40	32.85
*J. J. Bridges, Somersetshire.....	906	205	2270	69	32.89
Mayer, Warwickshire.....	468	102	1091	33	33.06
*H. J. Enthoven, Middlesex.....	547.1	111	1685	50	33.90
G. Hunt, Somersetshire.....	779.2	188	1901	55	34.56

F. R. Santall, Warwickshire.....	341.2	1	11	959	21	35.51
Harold Storer, Derbyshire.....	550.4	111	1492	42	35.52	
H. O. Rogers, Worcestershire.....	353.1	89	965	27	35.74	
T. F. Shepherd, Surrey.....	473.1	204	1463	41	36.00	
C. N. Woolley, Northamptonshire.....	299	58	851	22	37.57	
J. R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, Somersetshire.....	260	74	1046	28	37.75*	
F. E. Woolley, Kent.....	428.2	111	1347	36	37.41	
A. F. Wensley, Sussex.....	532.2	189	1388	37	37.51	
	292.2	57	761	20	38.05	

SEAFORTH, Derby.....	520	109	1533	38	40.34
E. H. Bowley, Sussex.....	253.1	45	736	19	40.88
A. Staples, Nottinghamshire.....	506	* 130	1276	31	41.16
* F. S. G. Calthorpe, Warwickshire.....	448	102	1163	28	41.53
H. W. Lee, Middlesex.....	258.3	44	746	17	43.88
G. H. Brown, Hampshire.....	284.4	62	972	22	44.18

* Amateur.

HIGH SCHOOL PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETS

Quill and Scroll Lists 300 Delegates From 10 States

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 18 (Special)—Quill and Scroll at its annual con-

ment control of liquor sale and local option policy.

will continue to do service. Three hundred delegates from 10 states attended the conventions.

Indicative of the wide and practical range of high school interest in the newspaper was the convention's

and native wines at hotels and clubs and also government control of the sale of liquors and imported wines, will be voted on.

PENNIES BUY PALESTINE LANDS

NEW YORK (AP)—Jewish land holdings in Palestine total more than 250,000 acres, of which 50,000 acres were purchased largely through pennies contributed by Jews

editorial and advertising writing and copy reading. In the section meetings round table discussions were held at which publications of various high schools were submitted and analyzed. Representatives of the

LABOR ASKS HARTLEY RECALL
SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The executive council of the Washington State Federation of Labor has

pledged the organization to support the recall movement against Gov. Roland H. Hartley. The recall movement was started because of the dismissal of Dr. Henry Suzzallo, as president of the University of Washington.

ington, but the labor men are joining the movement because of Mr. Hartley's alleged record against favorable labor legislation.

.....

B-D IMPEDANCE COUPLED SET IS DESCRIBED

Popular Receiver Discussed
by Co-designer of
Transformer

So many requests have come in to this paper regarding the "latest" Browning-Drake receiver and so much confusion has resulted with the publishing of the same old set with some audio changes that we are publishing the Browning-Drake Impedance Plus, which includes a true and tried circuit with the best obtainable parts including an impedance audio amplifier which can hardly be excelled for tone quality.

By GLENN H. BROWNING

In order to have one complete layout of parts and continuous wiring diagram, the five-tube impedance coupled Browning-Drake receiver will be described. The layout suggested here is not necessarily the best one, but the writer believes that the average set builder is more sure of having an efficient set using this design than many of the others. This is because the apparatus is so placed that the important connections are necessarily short and well separated. Another good layout of apparatus is shown in Radio Broadcast, for September, 1925.

Of course, some set builders desire to have the front panel look symmetrical, and to that end separate the condensers and coils about 13 inches. This does not lessen the efficiency of the receiver if the high potential leads are kept well away from each other and precautions are taken in building.

The necessary apparatus for the construction of this receiver is given below:

1. VeriChrome panel 34 inches by 7 inches.
2. One subpanel or baseboard 23 inches by 7 inches.
3. One National Tuning Unit BDI-B (This contains one 0005 National Equivale condenser with type B VeriChrome dial and one National Browning-Drake space wound transformer, also mounted as a unit.)
4. One National Unit BD2-B (This contains one 0005 National Equivale condenser with type B VeriChrome dial and one National Browning-Drake space wound transformer, also mounted as a unit.)
5. One Yaxley 30-ohm rheostat.
6. One Yaxley filament switch.
7. One 0001 mf. fixed or variable antenna condenser (Precision 540).
8. One grid condenser 00025 to 0.001 mf.
9. One grid leak, fixed or variable 4 to 8 meg.
10. One 001 mf. fixed condenser.
11. One 1 mf. fixed condenser (optional—Tob).
12. One General Radio balancing condenser.
13. One Hoyt A and B battery voltmeter (optional).
14. One Yaxley single circuit jack.
15. One Yaxley 4-ohm rheostat.
16. Two National Impedance Transformers "Type B".
17. One National Input Impedance Transformer "Type B".
18. One Yaxley double circuit jack.
19. One 25 to 35-ohm fixed resistor.
20. Five UX-201 tubes (General Radio or others of equal quality).
21. Eight Eby binding posts.

Schematic and picture wiring diagrams are given, as well as photographs of the complete receiver, that the average set builder should have no difficulty in constructing a receiver which is selective, sensitive and easy to operate. A few general suggestions are given at this time which may help in eliminating trouble.

Be sure the lead from the stator plates of the first tuning condenser runs directly to the grid of the first tube and is kept well away from other connections. This same caution applies to the lead from the plate of the radio-frequency tube, to the primary of the radio-frequency transformer. The lead from the stator plates of the second tuning condenser (00025 to 0.001) should run directly to the grid leak and grid condenser, which are located as close as possible to the grid of the detector tube. It is well to mount the grid leak and condenser directly on the grid connection of the detector socket. The grid leak and condenser should be some distance from other metal parts, otherwise the minimum capacity between grid and filament will be large and stations on very low wavelengths cannot be received.

The plate and grid leads on the audio tubes should be as short as convenient, though this is not as essential as in the case of the R. F. leads. The filament and B battery connections may be bunched together, or run in the most convenient manner.

A UX199 tube is used as the R. F. amplifier and the 25 to 35 ohms resistance in series with the filament leads takes care of the difference in voltage between the small and large tubes, so that if a 33-ohm resistance is used, rheostat No. 1 may be turned completely on, when full volume is desired. This rheostat then acts solely as a volume control, though it will be found that turning it down

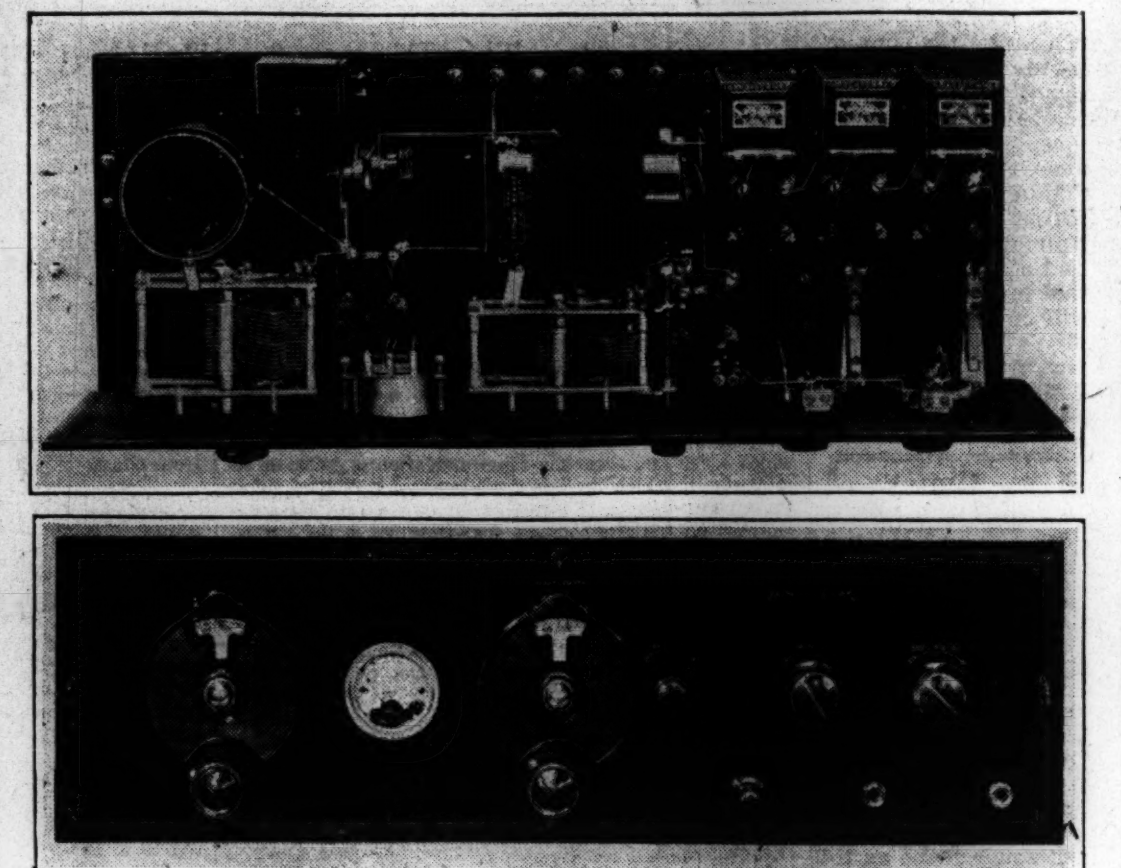
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These Two Photographs Show How the Various Parts Are Arranged in the Most Popular of All the Browning-Drake Sets Which Have Been Published Since This Famous Circuit Was First Introduced to the Public by This Paper, in June, 1924. Radio Broadcast Has Approved of This Type of Browning-Drake Set and is Sponsoring an Impedance Set With a Slightly Different Layout.

and increasing the regeneration on the detector, the set is somewhat more selective.

The 1. mf by-pass condenser across the B battery, can, in most cases, be omitted. If the B battery leads are very short. However, if difficulty is encountered in balancing the set, it should be placed in the circuit, as shown.

A fixed 0.001 mf. condenser, in series with the antenna, is shown, though because of the uncertain capacity of fixed condensers on the market, a small variable air condenser, whose capacity (maximum) is about .0001, is recommended. The condenser made by the Precision Manufacturing Company is about the size of a balancing condenser, and may be placed behind the front panel and adjusted for the desired selectivity. This condenser may also be set so as to make the two tuning dials run almost together, provided an antenna of 80 feet, or over, is used.

In connecting the 0001 to the first tuning circuit, it is advisable to experiment somewhat to see whether point 1 should be connected to point 2 or point 3 in the schematic wiring diagrams. In the case of a long antenna, say from 80 to 150 feet, connection 1 to 2 is usually made, while with a short antenna 1 to 3 works best. Never connect 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 at the same time, as this would short circuit half of the antenna coil.

The connections for A and B battery voltmeter are shown on the diagram, while it is not essential to the operation of the receiver, it is useful in keeping a check on the batteries. Of course, it also has the advantage that the tubes may be burned at rated voltage, which always increases their life. In the case of a combination one UX199 and the rest 201A tubes, or power tubes, rheostat No. 2 should be turned up until the voltmeter reads 3 volts. In the case of all UX199 tubes, or a combination of UX199 and UX201A tubes, the rheostat No. 2 should be turned to a point where the voltmeter reads 3 volts.

It will be noted that several new devices have been added; among these may be mentioned the R. F. choke included in the audio circuit. It is not generally realized that in this type of audio amplifier the radio-frequency from the detector gets into the audio amplifier, causing distortion and, in the case of a regenerative detector, making the control of oscillation very unsatisfactory. This effect is stopped by the R. F. choke shown in the diagram. The National input impedance transformer, however, has this choke incorporated as a part of the unit, so that a separate choke is not necessary.

Either UX201A tubes may be used for the audio amplifier or two High Mu tubes with a power tube in the last stage. A very satisfactory combination is a UX199 for the R. F. amplifier, a 201A or 200A for the detector, two UX201A tubes for the first two audio stages with 50 volts on the plate and 1 1/2 volts C battery, and a UX171 on the last stage with 135 volts B battery and a C battery, or from 22 1/2 to 27 volts.

Balancing the Receiver

There are several ways that this receiver may be balanced, so that no radiation is sent out, and the maximum signal strength is obtained. Make all connections so that the set is in operating condition. Rheostat No. 2 should be turned to a position where the voltmeter (if one is used) reads 5 volts in the case where 201A tubes are used; or three volts in the case where 100 tubes are employed throughout. Turn rheostat No. 1 completely off and tune in a local station, by means of the two dials and rotor coil. Be sure the first tube is in its socket, then the balancing condenser so that the minimum amount of signal is received. When the set is balanced and the first tube

turned off, changing the setting of the first dial should have very little effect on the strength of the received signals.

When there are no local stations, the set may be balanced by tuning in the whistle from the semidistant stations. Set the balancing condenser so that changing the setting of the first dial does not change the pitch of the whistle. Of course, the intensity or loudness of the whistle will always be affected by the setting of the first condenser, so do not confuse this with the pitch of the whistle. Another method of balancing when no stations are on, is to get the second dial about 20 on the scale.

turn the rotor coil until the secondary of the tuned radio-frequency transformer is oscillating. This may be determined by touching the stator plates of the 00025 mf. condenser, when a distinct click will be heard in the headphones, if the R. F. transformer is oscillating. Now, turn back the rotor coil so that this circuit is not oscillating. Turn the first dial and determine if any setting of the first dial throws the secondary into oscillation. If it does, the balancing condenser should be adjusted until at no setting of the first dial will this result be produced.

(The next article will cover tuning and answers to questions.)

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 19

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CHESA, MONROE, N. B. (222 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.

8:00 p. m.—Studio program by artists from

Sumner, N. B. 11—CHRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (237 Meters)

7 p. m.—Courtship program. 8—Lecture.

"Present Day Poetry." 8:30—

10—Broadcast from WJZ. 11—Theater music.

WGBH, Portland, Me. (234 Meters)

6 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Children's

modern dance orchestra. 8—Dinner

orchestra. 10:30—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (248 Meters)

6 p. m.—Radio review from R. F.

Keith's Theater. 6:30—Dinner

orchestra. 8—George Joy and Nell Cantor

in popular songs. 8:45—Big Brother

Club 7:30—Intercollegiate Radio orchestra.

From New York. 8:30—The

World and Its Players. 9—From New

York, hour of music.

WZZA, Springfield, Mass. (243 and 253 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:15—

Organ recital by Arthur Clifford. 6:30—

WZZA, Hartford, Conn. (274 Meters)

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Classical program.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (250 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:30—Dinner

program. 7:30—Dinner program. 8—Dinner

program. 8:30—Dinner program. 9—Dinner

program. 10:30—Dinner program.

WJZ, New York City (243 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—State and federal fair

market reports. 7—Frank Dole. 7:15—Com-

modore Dinner Orchestra. 8—Barker.

9—Hour of music. 10:45—George Olsen's

orchestra.

WOB, New York City (213 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle George. 6:30—Eva Roma

whistler and harmonica. 6:45—Charles H.

Williamson, solo talk. 6:30—The Tourist.

"Bernie." Christopher Garland. 7—

Radio interview. 7:15—Football scores

and news. 7:30—Concert orchestra.

8:30—Play: "Auspices of the Future" by

Guid. "The Correct Thing" by Alfred

Forth. "The Butler's Boy" by Paul Fire

inlet. Michael Lepore at the piano. 9—

Forum debate: "Shall Intercollegiate

Football be Declared 'Professional'?"

Paul Fire, soprano, ensemble. 9:30—Percy Mackaye,

author of "Epoch" readings. 10—John

and Harry Diehl, alto and piano. 10:15—

James MacCraty, Scottish-Irish songs.

10:30—Dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (245 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Sports. 6:30—Breton Hall

String Quartet. 7:25—News. 7:30—Prem-

iere Orchestra. 7:15—Little Symphony

Orchestra and soloists. 11—Wadsworth's

Orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (218 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Schenectady Instrumental

Triumph. 7:30—The Buttermilk. 8:30—

Alexander Skibinsky, violin. 9:30—Rob-

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (260 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Re-

port on all markets. 7:45—University of

Pittsburgh address. 8—Sacred song con-

cert. 8:45—Gems from American Lit-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Tomorrow there will take place the formal opening of the Imperial Conference in London.

The Imperial Conference

As its name implies, it has no formal place in the British Constitution. It has no legislative or executive powers of its own. It is simply a meeting of the executive heads of the dominant peoples within the British Empire through which they can take counsel together and come to agreements about policy, agreements which are then referred back to their respective parliaments that alone can convert them into effective action. But the significance and importance of such a gathering needs no underlining.

The present Imperial Conference will be the ninth of the series. The Imperial Conference system began as long ago as 1887, the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne. That meeting was known as the Colonial Conference, for none of the numerous colonies of Australia or South Africa had been federated into dominions, and in Canada the Northwest Territories, now known as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were still undivided and unorganized. The development from that date has been rapid. In 1907 the conference was constituted under its present title, and it was arranged that it should assemble every four years. During the war the dominions finally assumed their position of equality with Great Britain, a position which was recognized both in the treaties of peace and the League Covenant.

The program before the present conference does not promise anything sensational. The most important business will probably relate to the question of status. Though complete equality of status is the official theory upon which the organization of the British Commonwealth rests, there are a number of anomalies left over from the earlier time of colonial dependence. There is the question of the powers and method of appointment of the Governor-General, a matter which has been in controversy during the recent general election in Canada. There is the question of appeals from the dominion courts of justice to the Privy Council in London, as a kind of Supreme Court for the Empire, a practice about which there is no uniformity today. There is the whole problem of the function of the Crown and its relations to the various responsible ministries in each self-governing part of the Empire.

There is also the very important question of the control of foreign policy. Under international law the British Commonwealth is a single state, all of whose citizens go to war and make peace together. Under modern British constitutional theory each nation within the Empire has the right to an equal voice in the formulation of foreign policy. In practice, however, effective consultation between governments situated thousands of miles apart is at present impossible, the dominion governments are too preoccupied with their own internal affairs to be much interested in foreign policy, and the necessity for prompt decision results in the British Government actually doing the work more or less on its own. The dominions, therefore, are technically in a position in which they can be committed to belligerency, though not to active combatancy, by the act of the British Government alone.

The general aspects of this problem, with special reference to the wisdom of the method of attempting to solve it adopted under the Locarno treaties and of the representation of the dominions on the Council of the League of Nations, will certainly come up for discussion. There is also likely to be consideration of the question of how communications between the British and the dominion governments can be improved, for at present they are more cumbersome and ineffective than those which exist between foreign powers. There is also certain to be much debate about the development of the vast economic resources of the Empire and the possibilities of promoting inter-Imperial trade, and of the future of Imperial tariff preferences. Fortunately there does not seem likely to be any acrimonious quarrelling, for the flag question which is now distracting South Africa, and the problems of Indian migration within the Empire which used to cause much trouble, do not seem likely to come before the conference in any provocative form.

The discussions at the Imperial Conference cannot fail to be of interest to students of international politics. They will be interesting not only because they concern the policies and concerns of a great and friendly community of peoples but because the Imperial Conference is a forum in which is being worked out one of the most interesting international experiments at the present time. It is generally recognized that the principal stumblingblock to international peace today is the excessive nationalism of the modern world. The modern British Empire is perhaps the most important and successful of all the attempts which are being made to combine the virtues of nationality with loyalty to and membership of a larger commonwealth composed of many nations.

Many financial authorities appear ready enough to criticize the so-called cotton interests of America for seeking credit aids to carry them over the present emergency resulting from the unusual decline in the price of the staple.

Aid for the Cotton Planter

The later reports from Washington indicate that President Coolidge is perfectly willing to have members of his Cabinet work out a solution and to assist in the co-ordination of all agencies to relieve the alleged plight of the southern planter. That is consistent with his attitude displayed toward the wheat farmers. But it was indicated that a credit of some \$30,000,000 has been set aside and that private bankers are being petitioned to lend their assistance so that cotton can be stored and

thereby held off the market until there is a price reaction enabling the planter to obtain a larger return on his crop.

According to the latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the United States will this year produce a cotton crop of some 17,000,000 bales, which would be the largest crop in history. It would be nearly 1,000,000 bales larger than the crop of last season, or nearly twice as much cotton as was raised during the seasons of 1921 and 1922. The petitioners are said to be desirous of holding some 3,000,000 bales off the market, which, if actually accomplished, would bring the marketable crop down to a figure equal to some of the low-crop seasons. It is apparent that the figures have been exaggerated in order to bring home forcibly the need of rendering the cotton planter some service and of checking the price decline on the exchanges. According to the records, cotton usually reaches its lowest price during August and September. That is the season when most of the cotton is sold by the planter. Last year about this time cotton was selling for twenty-three cents on the farm. A decline to less than fifteen cents within twelve months seems to be a radical drop.

What President Coolidge is advising, i. e., a co-ordination of all agencies which might render assistance to the southern planter in the present emergency, is reasonable. It seems to be a very proper step, as it does not anticipate the diversion of any legitimate agency to render an unwarranted service to any particular class. Rather, it is a recognition of the fact that to market the present large crop of cotton will require a large bank credit, and that the crop must be marketed in an orderly fashion if a full and fair price is to be paid for it at the farm. There is always the possibility that the farmer will be forced to sell at harvest time and take what the speculators wish to pay. On the other hand, the manufacturers and consumers are not ready to possess themselves of large stocks at this time, despite the fact they may be tempted somewhat to do so by the abnormally low price existing.

Someone must accept delivery of the crop and hold it for sale to consumers as demand is expressed. If bank credit is extended in such a way as to accommodate the legitimate producers of cotton and to deny accommodations to speculators in the commodity, there will result a benefit to both the planter and the manufacturer. This is a problem much broader than the mere question of the present price of cotton—it is one in which the whole system of marketing is put to test. It is a problem much broader than the mere extension of banking accommodations to a group of cotton planters—it is one of rendering to the producers a just part of the price ultimately paid by the consumers.

While it is true that conditions in some of the countries of Europe became so bad a few years ago that the strong hand of the dictator appeared to be the only resort left wherewith to cope with the problems presenting themselves, it is also true that dictatorships have not always worked out to the best interests of the people. It may be granted that certain beneficent reforms are often instituted under such régimes, but there is almost always also developed among the people upon whom they are imposed a tendency to fall into a state of complete subservience, lacking even the semblance of liberty.

Dictatorships and the Case of Spain

Spain for centuries has been a nation that has shown but little interest in political freedom. It has been held in bondage by secular and religious institutions, and it has manifested only a slight desire to throw off the shackles that have limited its sense of independence. The imposition of a state of dictatorship, therefore, in 1923 did not involve any great change in outlook for the ordinary folk of Spain. They had been schooled to regard those in authority as being in a class beyond themselves, and they took it for granted that they were to obey implicitly, and more or less unthinkingly, any who were holding the reins of government.

The outside world hears but little concerning actual conditions in Spain, but the facts are one by one coming to the surface, as is almost inevitable in such a case. There have been some stories published in the last few weeks, for instance, dealing with the plebiscite recently held in Spain, in which one reads that almost 6,000,000 Spanish people (a record number) registered in favor of the Government during the three days of voting. And the assurance is given that the "Spanish Premier's position is regarded as never more secure." Also, a little information has come to hand relative to a revolt of the artillery. But, due to the strict censorship, practically nothing has been printed as to the state of thought of the people who took part in the plebiscite or concerning the actual manner in which the revolt was handled.

Some intimations which have been brought to notice from a private source, however, indicate that things in Spain are far different from what the Premier would have it appear. For example, it seems that, though technically free to sign or not, those in the rural districts who did not sign the vote of confidence were liable to a fine from the mayors of the districts in which they lived, and those in the larger cities holding public offices who did not sign lost their positions. Further, it is alleged that in the schools the masters were instructed to make all the pupils sign, even the very young ones. And while the legal age is eighteen, the heads of families had permission to sign for themselves and their wives and children. Similarly, the handling of the artillery revolt was given publicity in such a way as to make it seem that it had been taken care of in a most tolerant manner. Information obtained from other than government sources makes it appear, however, that it was handled by giving to the entire artillery a "licencia," or period of leave for four months, which in effect amounted to a complete disbanding of its entire personnel.

A similar result may apparently be expected everywhere, when the people from one motive or another forgo their rights as individuals entitled to liberty of judgment and action, to accept unqualifiedly the judgment and rulings

of an autocrat. It is in such a fact that one of the strongest arguments for the validity of the democratic ideal may be found. Often it is little more than simple indifference that is the cause of the acceptance of such despotic government, but no matter what the cause, the result is the same: the creation of a state of dependency among the people that does not make for true happiness or prosperity. No matter how unfortunate a situation is, it is not helped by the acceptance of a condition that involves the complete domination of the will of one individual by that of another.

Acting unofficially as a special emissary of Mayor Walker of New York, Mr. August Heckscher recently visited several of the larger cities in Europe for the purpose of determining what steps can be taken in the effort to rid New York's lower East Side district of its slums. He has returned to propose the expenditure, continuing over a decade, of a total of \$500,000,000, to be raised by contributions from wealthy persons in sympathy with the project, in replacing the squalid tenement and hovels with so-called model tenements.

Can the Slums Be Eliminated?

At first blush the plan seems to offer a happy solution of a vexing and continuing problem. But there at once arises, as the processes of its working out are studied, some doubt as to its practicability. It is discovered, as one considers the matter, that the problem of the slums is a relative one, its importance depending quite largely upon the size of the city or town. New York's East Side has for years been the refuge and abiding place of hundreds of thousands of persons who have never known any better conditions of housing and sanitation than those which exist in the area which it is planned to reconstruct. In cities of lesser size, almost without exception, there will be found those who, more from choice than from necessity, seek out and inhabit the unsightly places.

There is an inescapable tendency to suspect that unless or until the supervision of such a reconstructed area as that included in the plan proposed in New York is taken over by public officials or by the representatives of those who may agree to contribute the necessary funds, the same habits of thought and the same tendencies toward carelessness in preserving the orderly arrangements which it is proposed to inaugurate would soon give the new tenements much the same undesirable character possessed by the ones which it is planned for them to displace. Human nature, whatever its condition, cannot be arbitrarily changed or bettered by changing its environment. The transforming process, to be effective, must be more than merely superficial.

But there are gratifying indications that what it is sought to accomplish in the congested New York slum district is gradually being brought about by conditions which have made it possible for many who prefer better surroundings to find them. There is gradually operating in the United States a process of decentralization, aided by new and improved methods of transportation, which is making it possible for the worker to reside miles from his factory, store or shop, as well as for industrial plants themselves to locate beyond the boundaries of the cities. It is stated that there has been a decrease of 400,000 in the population of Manhattan Island since 1910. It may be that if this movement could be aided and encouraged the expense of rehabilitating the East Side tenements still filled to overflowing might be considerably lessened.

There would seem to be no doubt that much of the ground occupied by these unsightly houses will, at no remote period, be needed for manufacturing and business purposes. There will always be those who believe it necessary to make their homes near their work, and provision must be made for their reasonable comfort. But the great army of the employed has been made mobile by the flivver, the motorbus, the subway cars and ferries. The progressive and thrifty worker deserves better housing than the slums afford, but he is not disposed to accept even the most generous charity as a means to the desired end.

It is too much to expect that sometime, and perhaps sooner than has been hoped, the slums of all the cities, large and small, will purge and purify themselves? If one's surroundings reflect more or less faithfully a state of consciousness, thereby tending to disprove the theory that it is the environment that controls and governs, then the great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation must begin elsewhere than in providing a new setting for that which adapts itself more readily to the old.

Editorial Notes

A correspondent's description of an abandoned New Jersey town in a district once dotted with big iron furnaces, which made America the world's leading pig iron producer a century ago, illustrates vividly the progress in this industry. Sir Henry Bessemer's discovery of the blast process and the substitution of coke for charcoal revolutionized manufacture and smelting. When the United States Steel Corporation was formed a quarter of a century ago, three-fourths of the steel made in America was Bessemer. Now open-hearth steel has practically supplanted Bessemer. Steel today is undoubtedly the world's most valuable metallic product, since it is practically indispensable to modern civilization. And there still remain opportunities for inventive thought to improve its methods.

The Republic of Panama has imported 500 rifles and 60,000 cartridges from England to arm its constabulary, explaining that it had no protection when Costa Rica recently was at war and during an uprising of the San Blas Indians. Panama seems to have emerged from both occasions unscathed. It might be called to the attention of the international conference on traffic in arms that if some foreign nation had not armed the San Blas Indians and the warring Central American republics, Panama might not now be preparing herself to shoot down her neighbors or her own aboriginal citizens.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THERE is no country in the world today that is more interesting to travel in than the United States. The visitor, however, does not visit it for its scenic beauties, as he does Europe, for most of these are situated far away in the West. Nor does he visit it for its monuments of ancient civilizations now passed away, nor for peculiarities in dress and custom, as he does the Orient. If he is wise he will visit it because it is the most active of all the laboratories in which humanity is being remade at the present time.

What is most interesting in the United States is the people composing it. Nowhere else is to be found a mass composed of so many races, in which the individual is galvanized into a more active and vital self-expression, in which social and economic experimentation is going on so intensely, in which there is more buoyant optimism about the future. Whereas in other lands, institutions, the past, culture and the arts compete for attention, in the United States the individual man or woman occupies the middle of the stage.

One cannot help wondering, as most Americans do, where all this fermentation is going to lead. The United States has always been a land of change. It was founded by individuals who sought a change from the oppressive or stagnant conditions of the Old World. Yet colonial society is generally described by historians as having become "phlegmatic" and almost a part of Europe again, before the Revolution. It was the opening up of the West which restored vitality and movement to America, as the West has been the chief source of its constant rejuvenation ever since.

But the pioneer phase is now definitely passed. The frontier has gone, the era of railway expansion is over, the day of free land is no more, the immense tide of immigration from Europe to the East and from the East to the West has been checked, the primary equipment of the land with roads and bridges, houses and schools and churches, factories and public buildings is almost complete. The United States is at least as well equipped for the development of a cultural civilization as Europe has ever been. What is that civilization going to be?

Some of the new foundations upon which it will rest can be seen. It will be founded on mechanism; it will be fundamentally urban in character; though individualist it will also be intensely social in its nature. The fact that the next phase of American civilization will rest upon the machine needs no demonstration. It is the only way by which at present human nature can escape from the interminable drudgery of providing for its essential wants which has beset all ages. Older civilizations have been open to aristocracies only because they have rested upon slavery or the exploitation of cheap labor. Modern civilization will be open to all because it will rest upon the machine.

That it will be urban and not peasant or rustic in character is also evident. Already the urban population of the United States is 60 per cent of the whole. The drift of the farming population to the towns is one of the most obvious movements of the time. The modern civilized man and woman are increasingly unwilling to face the freedom and isolation which their fathers used to regard as freedom and are more and more demanding the regular hours, the ready money wages, and the social pleasures and recreations of town life.

It may be that Henry Ford's dream that farming can be mechanized as manufacture (which literally means making by hand) has been mechanized, will some day come true. But if so it will only mean that rural life will approximate to urban life, as to some extent it is already doing. The automobile, the radio, the gramophone, have largely eliminated the monotony incident to rural life. With the industrialization of agriculture and improvement

in transportation the gregarious and social amenities of the town may be reproduced on the prairie also.

These changes, however, are raising quite new social and moral problems. Take the effect of the automobile on the home. A chart of the recent tendencies in buying will show a diminution in the quantity and a deterioration in the quality of the articles used to embellish the home. Much of the money and much also of the time which used to be spent indoors is now spent in the automobile. It has even been said that the automobile is both the parlor and the nursery of the modern wife. This assuredly produces a certain freedom and expansion of outlook, but it weakens also some of those essential social foundations which have been recently destroyed in Russia with such disastrous effect.

Take again the immense increase in wealth and the resultant preoccupation with what money can buy. With many business has become a religion, idealized with a certain moral uplift. Business efficiency and right business ideals are essential, but can business, more business, and better business, be the summum bonum, the all-sufficient end, of a truly civilized existence? The piling up of wealth has been perhaps the greatest cause of the collapse of the civilizations of the past. No nation has as yet solved the problem of preventing great wealth from materializing and corrupting its vital currents. It is a problem which stares modern America right in the face.

Fortunately there are voices already crying in the wilderness. The critical faculty, so essential to the exposure of shams and illusions, so vital to self-knowledge (though so barren when used as an end in itself), is much more active than it used to be. The tradition of a native art and literature, almost destroyed by the Civil War and the great western expansion after it, is once more vigorously revived. Though the popular thought is still preoccupied with the manufacture and acquisition of "things," its exuberant vitality and enthusiasm, out of which the nobler elements of American civilization must be built, are undimmed.

There is the universal zeal for education, manifest in an equipment of schools and colleges and universities which can give higher education to a larger proportion of the people than has ever been dreamed of in human history. There is the growing interest among the "intellectuals" in international problems, the sphere in which, as I hope to show in another article, the United States is destined to play an ever-increasing part. There is the portentous moral reform known as prohibition.

It is inevitable that so drastic a reform as this latter should provoke much public controversy. But nothing can dim the fact that the United States was the first nation to give the direct challenge to a sensual human appetite and to the commercial interests which sought to profit by exciting and gratifying it. Nor is this controversy really to be regretted, for it is probably making more people think out the liquor problem for themselves in all parts of the world than anything else could have done.

But when all is said and done America's greatest contribution to modern civilization is the independence and vitality it has given to the ordinary citizen. The Declaration of Independence was far more than a declaration of independence from Great Britain. It was also a declaration of independence for the individual, independence from the past just because it was the past, independence to strike out any line which might seem to him the best regardless of authority, independence to be himself. And though this independence has brought problems and difficulties of its own, such as the tyranny of the low-brow, the intense collision between good and evil coming to the surface everywhere, it contains within itself the liberation from these things also, for unless a man thinketh for himself, what kind of a man can he be?

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

IT WOULD require a regiment of reporters to keep track of all that has been going on in Geneva during the last few weeks. For besides the many meetings of the various departments of the League of Nations, there have been a crowd of other attractions for visitors to Geneva, in the meetings of the international societies, which to the number of forty-one have their headquarters in this city. Subjects of world-wide interest are discussed in these conferences, which included this year the International Conference on Peace, the meeting of the International Parliamentary Union, and the bazaar of the Federation of the Christian Associations of Students in the Forum of Geneva, a classical building near the theater.

Each country in the federation had its own stall, with ladies dressed in national costumes selling an immense variety of products, from Swiss cuckoo clocks to Czechoslovakian dolls and Greek statuettes. The Russian stall was one of the most interesting, for many Russian refugees in Europe had sent their handiwork to be sold. But the Belgian stall presented its goods in the most artistic manner. Every day while the bazaar continued there were lunches, dinners, soirées, etc., to celebrate the work of the Association of the Christian Students in the various countries concerned. Thus there were Russian, Greek and Polish dinners, and Hungarian and Bulgarian social parties, an American family dinner and a soirée Française and soirée Suisse. There was also an Armenian dinner, at which the fare was that given to the Armenian refugees—soup, rice and cocoa. All these social events were accompanied by lectures and celebrated with music and national songs, and sometimes dances in national costumes.

The Alabama room in the City Hall of Geneva, where the famous arbitration award was signed in 1872, was, not long since, the scene of an interesting ceremony, when Admiral Drury-Lowe, on behalf of the British League of Nations Union, presented a picture to the Republic and Canton of Geneva as "a token of the appreciation of the Union of all which the Alabama Act signified." The admiral recalled the circumstances of the Alabama conference, which so deeply affected national sentiment that it threatened to estrange the two nations, and remarked that, heavy as the fine which Great Britain consented to pay appeared to be, there was much more involved in this matter than money, for the alternative was war. The Alabama award proved that "even questions involving national honor could be settled by arbitration instead of war."

The picture, which is by Robert Austin, represents a sower casting his seed along the newly upturned furrows, and in the background is a plow. Under the picture is written this text from the book of Genesis (47:23): "Here is seed for you, and ye shall sow the land." Alexandre Moriaud, president of the Swiss Council of State, warmly thanked the British Union for the gift, which he said would serve to remind future generations of a date which had become famous in the history of the world. The Genevese are proud to think that their city, which has now become a symbol of the value of arbitration, should have been chosen as the place in which the first of the great arbitration treaties was signed.

Many American and English tourists visit the Alabama room, in which may be seen the chairs used by the Arbitration Tribunal in 1872. A portrait of Captain Semmes, who commanded the Alabama, also hangs in this room. It was presented by the Daughters of the Confederation of the Southern States of America. But the most interesting object is the "Plough of Peace," beaten out of the swords of American officers to commemorate the centenary of the foundation of the United States. After being exhib-

ited at the Paris Exhibition of 1875, it was presented to the city of Geneva and placed where it is at present, with an inscription which expresses the hope that it might "exercise an influence of righteousness that would extend throughout the world." Another thing of particular interest to American visitors to the Alabama room is the "Bell of Liberty," made from fragments of the bell that was cast out of swords and cannons used in the War of Independence, the Mexican War and the War of Secession.

One of the most interesting celebrities in Geneva recently was Dr. Nansen, who with his still upright figure, white hair and keen eyes, retains his enthusiasm for polar exploration. The story of the Fram, the ship on which he penetrated into the Arctic regions, and which finally emerged as he predicted after three years of drifting with the ice, into Norwegian waters, stirred the imagination of schoolboys a generation ago. But to hear Dr. Nansen tell his adventures again was a great experience for the grown-ups who attended his lecture at the International Club in Geneva.

There was a breathless moment when he explained how he lost his canoe, which contained everything he and his brave companions who left the Fram to complete the journey over the trackless ice, possessed. Dr. Nansen had to swim out to recover it, which he finally did, for the wind, which was carrying it away from him, veered to the right quarter just in time. Everyone in the room knew, of course, that he got on board that canoe, although the wind swept it away from him at first when he was attempting to do so. But so dramatically was the story told that one looked twice at Dr. Nansen to see that he was still there!

The sea gulls (les mouettes) have already returned to the Lake of Geneva, which is regarded by the Genevese as an infallible indication that the winter will be a good, old-fashioned one, such as is dear to the hearts of lovers of Swiss winter sports. These birds are under the protection of the city, and however hard the winter may be, they are always assured of a plentiful supply of food.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or late newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Ask the Librarian"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article of recent date, entitled "Ask the Librarian," roused my memory to present many familiar faces of those who frequented a certain public library fifteen years ago.

The questions asked me as head of the reference department were as varied and as interesting as the faces. Many, too, were the humorous situations, one of which, as it happened, seems too good to withhold at this time.

Perhaps it was the mention of feathers in the article referred to which brought back the incident so vividly. The situation to which I refer was caused when a lady, middle-aged, intellectual and very precise in her manner, asked, "Tell me, please, is an ostrich a pachyderm?" (by the way, the word was mispronounced "pashaderm") (by the way, the word was mispronounced "pashaderm").

My response must have been a very blank stare, and well it might have been, for I was not familiar with the word. At any rate, with a note of superiority, the inquirer's only comment was, "Dear me, you don't mean to say you don't know what a 'pachyderm' is? Tai-tai-tai-tai." F. T. R. Chicago, Ill.